The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,814.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage [Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

MR. EYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3; small, 4 by 3.

ON SALE, FRESH BISCUITS in Cask.—Apply to M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM and PAIR of HORSES. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per s.s. Columbian, and for Kurrachee per s.s. Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office To-morrow at 10 A.M. and 12 noon, respectively.
C. A. STUART,
Bombay General Post Office, 17th Feb. 1874. Postmaster.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander DICKINSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Tuticorin	1
,, Rutnagherry	22	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	22	,, Galle	3
,, Goa	23	,, Negapatam	6
,, Carwar	23	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	9
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	11
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	14
,, Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee ... March	3	,, Mahomerah	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	29
,, Fao	14	,, Guadur	31
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee ... April	3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. COBURN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS ... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS ... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28th February, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer CALYPSO, 2,3?4 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. N. HASWOOD, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, J. STEEL, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	,, 330

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 7 1-8 lbs.
3 ,, orange twist.
2 cases coloured woollen cloth.
5 ,, prints.

AUCTION SALE OF 4½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Hurjeevun Vussunjee and Vussunjee Dewjee, by order of Cullianjee Mudunjee—

8 Government Papers of 4½ per cent. each of Rs. 10,000.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz—

Few sets of cut glassware, each set consisting of eight dozens retail glassware, such as sodawater, and beer tumblers, finger cups, wine, champagne, sherry, claret and liquor glasses, blue and gilt border dinner sets and spare things to complete the sets, stone mortars and pestles suitable for Doctors and Dispensary, English fishing rod, stereoscopes, telescopes, b lts India rubber braces, silk necktie, sewing silk, napkins, bathing towels, white and coloured border handkerchieves, stockings, socks, 2 cases of carriage whips, 1 case lashings, time-piece, shawl, self acting guitar, 2 cases of dolls, &c. &c.

Lot of furniture such as blackwood carved round and pier tables, full carved ladies' writing desk, carved foot-stools, hat stands, couches, reclining couches, dining tables, dressing tables, teakwood small round tables, camp cots, cradles, blackwood cupboard, teakwood chest of drawers, show case, camphorwood chests, meat safe, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c., &c.

1 Case Gilt Mouldings, 8 inches.
1 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
1 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,

On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Hussonally, Esq.

B—928—10 Dozen Japanned Skins.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagees to sell by public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 4 o'clock P.M., on account and risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or foras land, with the two bungalows and outhouses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, Bombay, formerly assessed by the collector of assessment under Nos. 6 and 6 A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 burgahs and 30 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the collector of land revenue under Nos. 528 and 529, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassudew Runchunder, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassudew Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Ruttonjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicojee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mola Feerozena and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T-cloths, jaconets, madapollams, and dhoties, and other sundry goods.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex ss. Glengyle.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, [illegible] assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price's Hair Powder, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BEST INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and with consent and knowledge of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot. No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house without-houses standings, compound and five large sheds for stable standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 29, 30 and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,671 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna on the west by the property of the late Cassumbhoy Natha, on the north by the Jewish burial ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 160.

Lot No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or upper storied pucka built large bungalow, cook house, godown, garden, well, compound, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1,167 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground lot No. 4, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 6th proximo at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or upper storied pucka, built large dwelling-house cook-house, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No 23, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under 541, containing by admeasurement 291 3/9 square yards, or therabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bugwan Dyaram Carpenter, on the west by the property of Avabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, on the north by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 45.

Lot No 4—On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the premises at Mahim. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart or plantation, with cocoanut trees, garden, and a large well containing two wheels, of ground called or known by the name Dhuska Penda, situate in the Mahim wood in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,187 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, be more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 281 land bounded as follows : on the east by the oart of Dadabhoy Bungalee, on the west by the public lane, on the north by the oart of Buudoo Cunsara, and on the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 5.—On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 5 o'clock p.m. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart or plantation containing one wheel of ground called or known by the name of Vera, situate in the Mahim wood, in the island of Bombay, fronting on the westerly sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,707 7-9 square yards, thereabouts be more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 584, and bounded by the east by the oart of Mrs. Mary Ellis and Sons, executrix of Luxumon Godindjee, deceased, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the oart of Bhoojee Purbhoo, and on the south by the public lane. This beautiful and healthy spot is very desirable for building purposes.

Lot No. 6.—On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied pucka built large dwelling house, and six large stables for 200 to 300 horses, standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9,384 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows : on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish synagogue, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding the monthly rental of Rs 230.

Lot No. 7.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of open vacant Furzundaree ground, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 757 7-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows : on the east by the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 7, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Don Tar and Shamjee Hussajee Street.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees (for Lot No. 1, Ezekiel Jacob Bhorr pker, and for Lot No. 2, Moses Reubin Poogowker) and on account and risk of Moses Huskell Tulker, an insolvent mortgagor, the following landed properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Don Tar 3rd Row, or Israel Molla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 964, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 24, and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the old Synagogue of the Israelite community, on the west by the aforesaid Don Tar Row, on the north by a gully used in common by the tenants of the premises and the neighbour Tanajee Samuel Sanker, and on the south by a house belonging to the said old Synagogue of the Israelite community, containing by admeasurement sixty-eight square yards and five-ninths of a square yard.

Lot No. 2—All that his one undivided moiety or half share of and in. All that piece or parcel of land or ground and messuage, or godown standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Samjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises hereby released and his neighbours and the house of Essoobjee Sulamon Sanker, on the north by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jeewa, and on the south by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises hereby released and his neighbour Thucker Luckmidass Narronjee, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-eight square yards and thirty-one thirty-sixth of a square yard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROW ROAD.

Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M., on the premises, by order of Mortgagees Lalla Annunda and Jeeva Punna, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Kharwa Kanna Cooverjee.

All that piece or parcel of Government foras freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, and lately destroyed by fire, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at northern side of Falkland Row Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163, and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 535, and No. 544, containing by admeasurement 358 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground, and partly by the said small chawl of the said Kharwa Khanna Cooverjee, and further a public passage, on or towards the north by the house or chawl belonging to Kharwa Fuckeer Poonji, and on or towards the south by the house of Kharwa Amtha Zeena, formerly and now in the occupation of Sackmabae.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

HIGH COURT,

SUIT No. 632 of 1873.

EBRAHIMJEE MOOSAJEE WOOMADIKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Husajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay ...... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOSEE HUSKILJEE TALKER, also of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Don Tar Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay ...... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of February, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Don Tar Third Row or Israel Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, in sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 964, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 24, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the house belonging to the old Synagogue of Israel community, on the west by the aforesaid Don Tar Third Row, on the north by a gully used in common by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer Tanajee Samuel Mahaker, and on the south by a house belonging to the said old Synagogue of the Israel community, containing 68 square yard and 5 nintns of a square yard, occupied by the defendant and tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 2.—All that undivided moiety or half share in a piece or parcel of land or ground and messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded on the east by aforesaid Samjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer and the house of Essoobjee Salaman Sawker, on the north by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jiwa, and on the south by the gully in common use by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer Thucker Lucknidass Narronjee, and containing admeasurement 228 square yards, and the said warehouse was formerly and now in the occupation of Thucker Lilladhur Narronjee.—It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,962-6-10, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 16th February 1874.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL GIVE HIS THIRD GRAND
HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEB.,
IN HIS
GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE,
BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3½ P.M.
Performance commence precisely at 5 P.M.
Carriages ordered to take up at 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class Promenade	,, 2
Second Class Promenade	,, 1

Children under 10 years—Half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

Refreshments supplied in the Arena from the Esplanade Hotel.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAUD, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,
LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.

Under-Secretary : O. LAW. H. P. LYONS : Agent.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.
GO AND SEE THE GREAT
JAPANESE HIGH ROPE WALKER,
EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

The whole of the Performance can be witnessed for Four Annas,

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ... Rs. 1 Second Class ... As. 8
Pit ... Annas 4

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

THE LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
for
FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS
Will take place
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 21ST, 1874.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
Complimentary Demonstration and
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON,
On this her Final Performance in India.
SECOND PRESENTATION OF
CARTE DE VISITES
OF THIS FAVOURITE ARTISTE
With every Ticket purchased for either Dress Circle or Stalls.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 21ST.
VARIED AND SELECT PROGRAMME.

THE LADY who took away by mistake a new red RAMPORE CHUDDER from Government House last evening is requested to return it to the Adelphi Hotel, when her own will be returned.

Byculla, 17th February 1874.

NOTICES.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
FRENCH COMIC OPERA.
MONS. AND MADAME
BERGER DEPLACE,
LYRICAL ARTISTS FROM THE THEATRES!
"OPERA COMIQUE AND VARIETIES" FROM
PARIS.

50,000 RUPEES available on LOANS for FIXED PERIODS at 12 per cent. Apply stating Security to

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Meadow Street. Solicitors.

NOTICE.—The following CONTRACTS, for One Year, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Tanna on 10th March 1874 :—

FERRY CONTRACT.
TOLL CONTRACT.
SAND and STONE CONTRACT.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Belowli, 11th February 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five Rupees) per SHARE has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra ,, 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund ,, 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,, 1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,, 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
SOME OF VERY RARE BRANDS.
CABALLEROS, VEGUEROS, LONDRES, CAVITES, ESMERADOS.

A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITES No. 2, in Boxes of 500 and of 100.
FORTINS, No. 1 and No. 2. PRINCESSA No. 2.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRIES.
"INDIANAS." AND "LONG COMMON."
A FRESH AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE WELL KNOWN
TRICHINOPOLY, COCONADA, DINDIGUL
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

HATS AND HELMETS,
THE NEW SHAPES.
LINCOLN BENNETT, AND ELLWOOD'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats L. & B.	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0
Drab, very light	8 8	10 0
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	6 0
Flandford High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Woburn Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
New Port Very Light	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Tavistock .. Half Stiff	7 0	8 0
Blandford .. Extra quality	9 8	10 8
Truro High Round Crown, Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Argyle .. Half Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Ryde .. Soft Top, Stiff Brim, Medium Round Crown	6 8	7 8
Brown Felts in all shapes ... from	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, double Cork	16 0	18 0
Regulation White Helmets	14 8	16 0
Regulation Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, low Crown	8 8	10 0
High Drab Helmets with Patent Inner Band	18 0	20 0

A FRESH SUPPLY.
FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies' White	2 8	3 0
Do. two Buttons	2 12	3 0
Gents' White	2 12	3 0
Do. Dog Skin	2 8	3 0
Dents' own Driving Everlasting	3 4	3 12
Regulation White Doe	3 8	4 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A small quantity of Ladies Kid Gloves, perfectly soft, slightly damaged, 6 pairs for Rs. 6-0.

GENT'S BRACES.

French Webb	1 12	2 0
Guyots, all Colours	2 0	2 0
India Rubber Cantab	1 12	2 0
Scarlet Berlin, extra long	2 8	3 0
United Service, Bridle Leather, the strongest made	3 8	4 0

GENT'S THREE FOLD
LINEN COLLARS.

Extra Deep Turned Edges, for Indian Washing, West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Tennyson, Strand, Haymarket Per Doz.	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, With Tie for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD ON IVORY.
Will last for years.

Front Studs, per set	4 8	5 0
Collar do. each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires per pair	4 8	5 0

UMBRELLAS, FOXES'
PARAGON FRAMES.

Best Italian Silk natural, sticks with strong well-finish Frames	10 8 to 13 8	12 0 15 0
Alpaca, natural sticks	6 8	7 8
Cambric Covers for the above	2 8	3 0

WALKING STICKS,
NATURAL HANDLES.

Hazel, Blackthorn, Cherry, Orange, Minature, Rattans	1 0	1 4
Monster Rattans ... from	2 8	3 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
ASQUITH & COMPANY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET POONA.
HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF
MILLINERY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, ex s.s. "GOOD HOPE," a SUPPLY of Finest Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE :—

Rs. 44-0 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts.
Rs. 47-0 per Case of 2 dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
2, Dean Lane, 28th January 1874.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
BURGUNDIES,
VOLNAY,
Rs. 21-0 per Dozen Quarts.
BEAUNE,
Rs. 18-0 per Dozen Quarts.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and	Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. B. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,, 20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	,, 29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	,, 24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	,, 24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	,, 26	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts.	,, 23	,,
Do. ... Qts.	,, 45	,,
Do. Magnums.	,, 88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's .. Qts.	,, 30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do. ... Pts.	,, 11	,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	,, 24	,,
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	,, 16	,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux	,, 16	,,
R. B. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	,, 14	,,
Do. Margaux	,, 17	

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Ditto	,, 15	,,
CLARET, Yellow Seal	,, 12	,,
Ditto Red Seal	,, 30	,,
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	,, 40	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale,	Rs. 22	per doz.
Ditto's Amontillado	28	,,
Ashburner's Amontillado	24	,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR	18	,,
SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES, Beckhardt's	30	,,
STILL Do (From Beckhardt and J. B. Astor) Hockheimer Rauenthaler, Moselblumchem Geisenheimer	24 to 28	,,
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	20	,,
Carte Blanche, very superior.	30	,,
CLARETS—Haut Barsac and Chablis	15	,,
Chateau Leoville and Mouton	20	,,
Chateau Lafitte	40	

BRANDY—Fine Cognac, in quarter casks. (J. Dagobert.)

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price.

IN STOCK—Shiraz and Reisling, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Muscat and Hermitage, expected shortly.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WANTED.

JOURNALISM IN CEYLON.

AN EDITOR is REQUIRED to conduct an established DAILY NEWSPAPER in Colombo. Salary Rs. 10,000 per Annum. Applications by letter, enclosing references, to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretaries, CEYLON TIMES PRESS Co. (Limited), Colombo.

REQUIRED for the Hyderabad P. W. Department, for service in Berar, FOUR NATIVES UPPER SUBORDINATES.

Applicants must have passed through some Government Civil Engineering College and had at least two years' practical experience in the Department; and also be able to produce satisfactory Testimonials as to character, health, and professional ability.

Any applicant at present in Government employ should also forward with his application permission from the head of his Office to take service elsewhere under Government.

Applications to be forwarded to the Undersigned at Oomrawutty, East Berar, by the 1st of March 1874.

H. S. O. MAYNE,
Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, P.W.D.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Bolaram, 13th Feb. 1874.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.
TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. the Hon'ble SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE.—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

SECOND RACE.—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* ships' boats. Starting handicapped.

THIRD RACE.—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts, handicapped.

FOURTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicapped.

FIFTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

SIXTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than 4 boats to start.

EIGHTH RACE.—For Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling any number of oars not under eight.

NINTH RACE.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

TENTH RACE.—For all Canoes, not pulling less than four paddles.

ELEVENTH RACE.—Boating Club Race. Course.—Half a mile.

Entries to be made and entrance money paid on or before the 17th February.

For Programmes, containing further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the ship "BELVEDERE," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the year 1842 burned on the High Seas between Bombay and Singapore, and in the year 1843 one ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the "Belvedere" by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen ;

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Majesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own special grace and favour and of her own mere motion the said sum of Rs 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Companies and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement ;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that this sum shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of such proof and execution of such deed or deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said offices, firms and persons who were such insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo, as aforesaid, are requested to furnish me with particulars, in writing, of their names and addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as well as of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum of Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE,
Acting Soliciter to Government.

List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Canton Insurance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Hutta-ing Kissrasing and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society.

CAUTION.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO. beg to announce a further extension of their monopoly of Sale of this now celebrated Article.

Its chief characteristics are :—

1st. Patent compensating trays, which instantly adapt themselves to any jewels without fear of the slightest injury, or the necessity of ever being fitted.

2nd. The application of patent fire-resisting ironsafes, which, without interfering with the portability of the case, prove a great security for valuable contents. As imitations are being made, it is important to observe that each case is stamped as follows :—"30 Aug., 1869. No 2567. The Patent Pall Mall Jewel-Box. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, Sole Licencees for India," without which impress none are genuine. Price from Eighteen Rupees upwards. Descriptive Catalogues post free on application.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE,
SOLE LICENCEES FOR INDIA,
MESSRS HAMILTON & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND
SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN, MONTANDON & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried on in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Buffers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17th February.

Exchange on London has remained very much the same, and not much business reported has having been closed either for immediate or for forward mails.

There is very little doing in Government Securities and no alteration worth quoting in prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1/11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11½d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11½d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11½d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	98
Do. demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106½
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 year' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 211½
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY Evening.

There are now 22 steamers left Suez for Bombay. Rates for Liverpool have declined to £2-8-9, and still look down. The steamers Bewick and Nyanza are reported chartered by Government to convey rice, Burmah to Calcutta, and two other steamers are in treaty for the same destination. By sailing vessels there is a lull in the demand, but rates are firm. Business is being interrupted by the approaching Mohurrum holidays. After they close comes the Hoolee festival, so that the outlook for steamers is not at all favourable just now. The big iron ship Indian Empire, 1,515 tons, is reported fixed for Havre and London at £3-5 and £2-15 respectively.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s 6d to £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct	Do [illegible]	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,090	250	125	6 p.ct	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,320
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

629	1,250	all	112½p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
800	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,320
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,7 0
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,360
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,800
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
154	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,800	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	400	all	50p.s	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,000	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,200
800	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
500	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,465	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	750
250	400	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
800	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,550
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
200	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	500
160	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 87	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	6 pc	Pio. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pe	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	5 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	11 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday:—

450 pairs Grey Dhotees	44 in. 10 yds.	...	at Rs. 1 11 0
600 ,, ,, ,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	...	at ,, 1 13 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of Monday evening reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, with Surats quiet but unchanged. The sales are somewhat larger than the average, being about 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 4,500 are of Surats. There is, however, no change in our yesterday's quotations, and Fair Dhollera continues to stand at 5 1-16d. per lb., Broach at 6¼d, Oomrawuttee at 5 7-16d, Orleans at 8 5 16 d, and Mid Uplands at 16½ cents per lb. Imports at Liverpool are given at 18,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports amount to 16,000 bales only. The Manchester Market is reported quiet with little enquiry. The Produce Markets remain generally quiet, and except a slight decline in Wheat we have no quotable change to report in prices. Money is said to be easier. Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated 16th instant, in which prices of Government Securities show an upward tendency, and an advance of ½ to ¼ per cent is observable in Fours and Fives' and half. The rates of exchange are also slightly weaker. For Piece Goods there is very little demand, but prices when compared with our previous quotations show no change of any moment. The Cotton market here continues steady, and prices are tending in favour of sellers. Oomrawuttee and Akote are getting scarce, and consequently there has been a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 184-185
,, Akote	,, 187-189
,, Broach M. G.	,, 192-195
,, Hinganghaut	,, 204-206
,, Dhollerah (April)	,, 177-178
Old Dhollera	,, 145-150
,, Sawginned	,, 168-170
,, Vingorla	,, 145-152

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies	New Khandeish	at Rs. 165
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 166
100 ,,	,, ,, W.S.	at ,, 156-62½
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 165-70
50 ,,	,, Barsee	at ,, 177½
25 ,,	,, ,, F. P. B.	at ,, 182½
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 178-82
25 ,,	,, Akote, FPB1 month	at ,, 189
50 ,,	,, Julgaum F. P. B.	at ,, 171
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 176
25 ,,	,, Nuggur	at ,, 175½
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 180
50 ,,	,, Karanjo F. P. B.	at ,, 177-78
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 179
200 ,,	,, Akote F P B (March)	at ,, 187
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 188
50 ,,	,, Broach, M. G.	at ,, 192
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 191
100 ,,	,, Bhownuggur, March	at ,, 178
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 177½-78¼
350 ,,	,, Unjar (March)	at ,, 170
25 ,,	Old Dhollera,	at ,, 145
50 ,,	,, Dharwar Sawginned	at ,, 170

YARNS.

The market for all kinds of Yarns remains verydull and prices are quite of a nominal character. No sales have taken place.

METALS.

There is no quotable change to report in prices, and almost no business is doing from first hands.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	West Stanley (s)	Hynes	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Dwarka, Feb. 15.
	Raffailes (s)	Nacoda	Dwarka, Feb. 13.
	H M S Dalhousie	Warner	Aden, Feb. 6.
	Mathew Cay (s)	Bradley	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Alexander McNeill	Storer	Akyab.
	Evangeline	Aden	False Point.
	Columbian (s)	Stead	China, &c.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Benefactress, Gibbs, to Liverpool.
Ship Inspector, Thomas, to New York.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Oriental, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17th February.

For Liverpool.

Benton, 500 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 15½ bales cotton, Aesuron Khimjee.
Thunderbolt, 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Accrington, 252 bags linseed, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 400 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Norah Greame, 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Dreadnought, 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass.
Beaun Uamba, 121 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Flora, 500 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass.
Stephenson s, 44 bales hides and skins, Fuckermahomed Cheenee Abboo Sallay & Co; 25 bales wool, Trinthdass Doolachund; 154 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 480 bags wheat, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 31 bales wool, Purajee Vusta.
Rinaldo s, 20 bales wool, Chimondass Madowdass; 26 bales wool, Assur Rowjee; 265 bales cotton, Edward Baudry and Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass.
Menzaleh s, 860 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 640 bags wheat, Wallace and Co; 35 bales wool, Megjee Dayal.
Trent s, 170 cwts coir yarn, Curamsey Khetsey; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 58 bales cotton, Manockiall Choonilall; 400 bags wheat, Wallace and Co.
Tiber s, 51 bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee.
Aristocrat s, 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mannockjee and Co.

For London.

Timor s, 8 cases olibanum, Bosam Hassom; 345 pieces E. teeth, and 1½ cwt moye teeth, Mammedjee Adomjee ~~33 [illegible]~~, Hassom Noormahomed; 21 bags coffee, Nursey Khatow.

For Venice.

Gwalior s, 150 bales cotton, and 1,185 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Munuckjee and Co.
Royal Standard s, 1,000 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

For Marseilles.

Gwalior s, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,057 bags coffee and 100 bags pepper, P. and O. Co.
Archdruid s, 300 bags pepper, Planque, Vinay and Co.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s, 150 bales cotton, 42 bags ginger, and 701 bags coffee, P. and C. Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 150 bales cotton, A. Riebe and Co, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Royal Standard s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Falmouth

Lydia Scholfield, 2,000 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.

For Suez

Gwalior s, 2 cases silk, Behrend Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Columbian s, 1 package samuda stone, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 38 bales cotton, Motiram Purusram.
Lombardy s, 26 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17th February.

From Liverpool.

Menzaleh s, 6 cases thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Timor s, 110 bundles and 1354 bars iron, Gulabhoy Khanbhoy.

From London.

Duna s, 38 casks beers, R. Martin and Co; 16 cases paper. Esoofally Abdoolally; 15 cases paper, Tyabally Abdoolally; 22 casks pale ale, and 20 casks stout, C. Bonnevialle and Co,
Ava s, 146 cases sherry, 39 cases claret, 80 cases hock, and 5 cases maraschino, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 250 casks beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.
Nio s, 13 barrels rosin, Esoofally Somsoodin.
Glengyle s, 15 boxes brass sheets Byramjee.
Rinaldo s, 7 casks phials, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolally.
Good Hope s, 8 cases paper, Rhiccoo Sazba and Co.
Strathclyde s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

For Falmouth.

1218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

For Amsterdam.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

For Havre.

899 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.

For New York.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

For Penang.

934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Calcutta.

1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.

For Muscat.

264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.

Not Fixed.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Essoobboy.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
464 Cresswell, White—Remington & Co.
398 Decide, Hyssens—H. A. Sedick.
530 Eagle Hodgson—The Captain.
1077 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Joinville, Se'gnen, Hajee Salen Seedeek.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.
1328 Prospiro, Wilmarth—The Captain.
498 Schah Jehan, Freebody.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
699 Zephyrus, Dannis—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamer.

1727 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

For London.

360 Malacca, James—B. I S. N. Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Liverpool.

954 Aristocrat, Bowick—Alsen, Riebe, & Co.
1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newmann—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1412 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1419 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Marseilles.

811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

818 Royal Standard, Kurby—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

For China, &c.

1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.

For Coast, Calcutta, and China.

1006 Oriental, Dickinson—B. I. S. N.

Not Fixed.

1768 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
852 Duna, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
873 Tynemouth Castle, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
992 West Stanley, Hynes—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

Not Fixed.

111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1066 Dalhousie, Warner.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.—Troop ship
303 May Frere, Gutterie.
4414 Serapis, Bickford.—Troop ship.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—February 14.

Turner, Deputy Surgeon General, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sinclair, Honorary Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kolapore.

February 16.

Tombs, Major General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.
Hitchins, Major, Bengal Police, on furlough, from Hazaribagh.
Greenaway, Lieutenant, Bengal 40th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Hills, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

February 17.

Cadell, Sub-Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Madras

DEPARTURES—February 16.

Tombs, Major General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Hancock, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, on leave, to England.
Exham, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.

February 17th.

Pont, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on leave, to Beypore.
Pole, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, to join, to Bangalore.
Daiden, Captain, 68th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Harrison, Surgeon Major, Bengal A. M. D., to join, to Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

General.

Capt P W Powlett, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, at present employed as Settlement Officer at Ulwur, is posted to the Political Agency at Ulwur, during the absence on furlough of Capt T. Cadell, VC.

Capt H B Abbott, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Settlement Officer at Ulwur, vice Capt Powlett.

Lieut Col A R E Hutchinson, Offg Political Agent at Meywar, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave or absence preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Maj E R C Bradford, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 3rd Class, and is posted to Meywar as Political Agent, during the absence of Lieut Col Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Lieut Col E C Ross, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Offg Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is confirmed in his appointment and graded as a Resident of the 2nd Class from the date on which Col Pelly was confirmed as Agent to the Govr Genl Rajpootana.

From the same date Col J A Wright, Political Agent of the 3rd Class to be Political Agent of the 2nd Class, vice Lieut Col E C Ross.

From the same date Capt C Grant, Supy Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieut Col Mowbray Thomson, Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st May next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Maj Benjamin Simpson, M D, of the Medical Department,—for nine months.

The services of Surgn F P Edis, M D, of the Medical Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Henry Hopkinson, B S C, Comr of Assam and Govr Genl's Agent on N E Frontier,—for two years.

Lieut Col Patrick Maxwell, B S C, Depy Comr, 1st Class, Punjab,—for two years.

Major John Mackie Stewart, of the late 35th N I, Wing Officer, 21st P N I,—for two years.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department from 18th January 1874, during the absence, on special duty, of Lieutenant Colonel A McKenzie, Actg Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, or until further orders:—Col S Chalmers, Depy Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, and Actg Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class, to Act as Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class.

Maj J V Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Capt W G Smith, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, and Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class.

Capt H Rowland, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, and Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class.

Maj A W Montagu, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, and Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class.

Cap F A Thomas, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, and Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt H W J Senior, B S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 34th (The Futtehgurh) N I, to officiate in the Comst Dept as a temporary arrangement, and until further orders.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that the Grade of Asst Surgn having been abolished in the Indian Medical Service a corresponding change will be made in regard to Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department holding honorary rank as noted below:—Honorary Asst Surgeons will [illegible] Honorary Surgeon Maj.

Sub Surgn Maj Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M D, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dept P W, Offg Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces, for sixteen months.

Capt William Hope Meiklejohn, of the Genl List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 20th (Punjab) N I, for two years.

The services of Capt G W Willock of the Genl List, Infantry are to be considered as temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st Aug 1873, instead of the date previously notified.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H, M's approval.—

Lieut Col Alexander Gregor Forsyth, B S C,—7th Feby 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Coll by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut Col Cornwallis Oswald Maude,—B S C,—15th Aug 1873.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb 14.)

Furlough to Europe for 20 months, is granted to Mr J H Fisher Offr Depy Comr, Raipur, from the 1st of April 1874, or that subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. The usual subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr Fisher.

Surgn F Blenkinsop, 5th Regt M N I, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Sagar, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn Maj Renton and.

Surgeon Blenkinsop assumed charge of his duties on the 31st ultimo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb. 24	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the [illegible] line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo [illegible] Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, [illegible]; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi [illegible], 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

Begs to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS .... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ...... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SLATEN—BELL—February 14th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, William Slaten, of Jubbulpore, to Sarah Bell.—No Cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNELIUS—February 12th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Mr. A. J. Cornelius, Oudh Police, of a daughter.
DOWDEN—February 3rd, at Fountain House, Colombo, the wife of Charles B. Dowen, of Tuticorin, of a son.
HILSON—February, 9th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Dr. A. H. Hilson, of a son.
THOMSON—February 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. B. Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—BARNETT—February 4th, at Blacktown Church, by the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, B.A. Mr. James Jackson, to Miss Grace Mandain Barnett, daughter of Mr. J. F. Howe, M. R. C. S.

DEATHS.

BARTON—February 13th, at Royapooram, Talbot Rothwell, the dearly beloved son of William Barton, Surveyor to Lloyd' Agents, aged one year and five months, deeply regretted.
TAYLOR—January 30th, at Sunkicottah Jeypore Ghaut, Thomas Taylor, late of Berhampore.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

Sir Philip Wodehouse was well advised to take advantage, yesterday, of the opportunity the Convocation of the University gave him, of assuring the people of Bombay that the Government is not so zealous for education as to be unmindful that its first duty is to protect life and property. Four days had already elapsed since the riots began, and all Bombay wondered whether the Government meant to go on making no sign, and to leave matters, as the French say, to arrange themselves. The Governor yesterday, however, spoke out boldly and to the purpose; and, as we heartily approve of the policy which His Excellency says the Executive Council has sanctioned, and which is in fact precisely the policy we took the liberty of recommending two days ago, we can but re-echo the cheers with which the declaration that the Government has called in the aid of English troops and means to prohibit the usual Mohurrum processions this year was greeted by the brilliant audience assembled in the Convocation Hall. But the Governor was not content with announcing what he intended to do; he also offered an apology for what he had not done, and there is but one epithet to apply to this part of his speech—it was simply "astounding." We have endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to understand what His Excellency wished to suggest when he said that he had found the Government in Bombay has no power to punish rioters promptly. Does not the Code of Criminal Procedure for India enable the civil power to dispense with the necessity of even reading the Riot Act, so that the aid of the military may be called in with the utmost promptitude? But, says Sir Philip, it is a very serious thing to have recourse to the sword instead of the policeman's baton, and such an extreme remedy for disorder should only be used after mature deliberation and after all other means have failed. How many lives, then, does His Excellency consider ought to be sacrificed before the official forbearance is exhausted? The military should have been called out last Friday, when the rioting began; and, if the Governor hesitated to take this step, he ought to have gone himself into the native town and tried to understand the seriousness of the situation. Had such a riot happened in Sir Bartle Frere's time, the Governor would have been on the spot within an hour and would have persuaded the Mussulman and Parsee leaders to agree, before nightfall, to make their people live quietly with one another. Even Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would have gone into the native town himself, and tried to put things right. It is difficult to over-estimate the probable effect of the mere appearance on Friday in the main streets of the Governor accompanied by his body-guard; we believe that the rioting would have been quelled forthwith and that the disgraceful affray of Sunday would never have occurred. But His Excellency preferred remaining at Parell and accepting the versions the Police brought him of what was going on; and the Police, we all know, were confident there would be no further disturbances till they were surprised by the savage encounter on Sunday morning.

Instead of blaming the Police for having misled him, the Governor now says that they have been exposed to "bitter and ungenerous criticism," and that the "exaggerated statements" published in the newspapers have prolonged and increased the labours of Mr. Souter and the force under his command. We readily admit the bitterness of our criticism; we meant it to be bitter, and it could not possibly be too bitter for the occasion. Sir Philip himself might have been bitter if he had seen with his own eyes the anarchy that prevailed, and had felt the keen pang of shame and humiliation which must shoot through even the official frame at the sight of a great city given up to the rule of lawless mobs. Our bitterness was excusable, and we rejoice that it has acted like a wholesome tonic on the constitution of the Government of Bombay. As to the charge of want of generosity, we must plead guilty to that also. The generosity of Bombay society usually means the throwing over of public interests for the sake of some "good fellow," who is "very hot-headed, you know, and perhaps not very wise," but whom really it would be a pity to see come to grief. Quite unconsciously, the Government has talked and acted as if it were a matter of slight consequence how many Parsees and Mussulmans were killed, how long the whole city was convulsed by tumults, how much property was destroyed, how completely trade was paralyzed by want of confidence, or how deeply the seeds were sown of future quarrels, provided only Mr. Souter could be left at liberty to do as he liked. Now the truth about Mr. Souter is this. A more plucky and energetic executive officer it would be impossible to find in India, but he has no head for administration. He is in his element when he hears that a row has actually broken out; for nothing gives him greater delight than to ride vigorously into the middle of a riotous mob and scatter them in all directions. But we want as head of the police a man who can foresee and prevent disturbances, and this is just what Mr. Souter cannot do. He has at least as numerous and well-drilled a force as Mr. Forjett had; but he cannot produce the same good results with it. For one thing, he does not live at the Police Office, though the house at Mazagon was taken for the Chief Commissioner on the express condition that he should live near his work; and, as an example of this kind set by the chief of a department is generally followed by his subordinates, the Police really know nothing in these days, until it is too late, of what plots are being hatched in the native town. The Police, in short, have ceased to be a preventive force, and the last week's experience has shown that they are not strong enough to repress disturbances which a better organized force would never have allowed to become serious. We come now to "exaggerated statements." It is an easy thing for His Excellency to bring this charge against the press, which is always the convenient scapegoat of incompetent administrators, but our reputation is as dear to us as Sir Philip's is to him, and we indignantly repel the accusation that any exaggerated statements have been published in the *Bombay Gazette*. We have scrupulously refrained from giving currency to any statements which we were not prepared to substantiate, and we would respectfully invite His Excellency to point out where we have overstepped the mark. Absolute accuracy is, of course, impossible in reports hurriedly prepared from day to day; but we venture to say that the *Bombay Gazette* has done more than describe with tolerable faithfulness the progress of the riots—it has also supplied the Government with a policy. If peace has been given to the troubled city by the increase in the strength of the European garrison and the prohibition of the Mohurrum processions, the credit of suggesting these measures must be ascribed to the press. Only, we recommended that this policy should be adopted two days ago, while the Government hesitated to enforce it till yesterday. Surely, then, it is most ungrateful on the part of the Governor to upbraid us with the crime of showing him what he ought to do.

There is one point in the Governor's perplexing speech which seems to demand special comment. His Excellency said he had been waiting to see what help the general public would give the Government in preserving order. Sir Philip Wodehouse knows very little of India, but it would be too absurd to suppose that he was thinking, in this part of his speech, of the possibility of keeping a mixed population like that of Bombay quiet by swearing in a number of Mahommedans and Parsees as special constables. The thought which must have been passing through his mind was that the large English population of Bombay might have turned out to help the Police. Well, they would have liked nothing better. But the Government never asked for their aid; and it is not long since they were snubbed for volunteering their services in defence of the cause of order. Bombay is perhaps the only town of any size in India in which there is no Volunteer Corps. In Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, and we believe other Indian towns there are Volunteer Corps, well organised, well drilled, and fit to do duty on an emergency. In Bombay we have no Volunteers. The Volunteer Corps, which at one time existed, has ceased to exist, having withered away under the cold breath of a Government which had no sympathy with the movement, and we all know how difficult it is to support a movement such as this, unless it has the warm support of the local Government. Two or three years ago an attempt was made among certain members of our community to get up a mounted Volunteer Corps, and this effort would have been sucessful if Government had not met the proposals made with such coldness as effectually quenched all hopes of success in the minds of the movers. It is said that Mr. Tucker, on being sounded as to the support which Government would be likely to give to the movement if formally placed before it, stated that he certainly would not countenance any movement which had for its object the arming of one section of the community for the subjection of another section. Can any one doubt, that, had an efficient mounted corps of Volunteers existed in Bombay now, it would not have been useful? And such a corps, we believe, would have existed, but for the unwise and effeminate policy of a weak Government, afraid to do anything which might possibly offend its native subjects. The occurrences of the last few days can scarcely have failed to convince the most sceptical of the highly inflammatory nature of the population among whom we live. and it can scarcely be necessary now to offer any arguments in favour of the wisdom of so arranging the method upon which we are to live, that we may be in a position, at an hour's notice, to support with an irresistible force the guardians of peace and order.

Another matter to which we think this is a proper time to refer is the intended appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to act as Senior Magistrate of Police during the intended absence from Bombay of our present Chief Magistrate. Mr. Connon, who is and has for some time been in a very bad state of health, has, we understand, been requested not to take the leave which has been granted to him until the trials relating to these riots shall have been concluded. What a commentary this is upon the fitness of a native to be the Chief Magistrate of this city! There can be no doubt that the chief magistrate of police ought always to be an Englishman—a man of ability if you will,—a man acquainted with the laws of the land,—but, above all, a man who has shown that he is gifted with strong common sense, and who has during past years gathered for himself a reputation for strength of character and inflexible independence. We do not propose to offer any criticism on the character of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He has many excellent qualities, and has done good service to the public, and does so still, but he is not the man to be made Chief Magistrate of Police of this city, now, or at any time. It would be easy to imagine many cases, neither impossible nor improbable, totally different from the present state of affairs, in which neither Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee nor any other native could adequately and efficiently fill the chair of the Chief Magistrate of Police in this city. We have strong doubts if Mr. Dosabhoy's appointment can be maintained. If a Parsee Magistrate succeed Mr. Connon, all the magistrates will be men born in this country, and by the Articles of War deserters from the Army or Navy can only be brought before an English magistrate. Moreover, a Bill is now before the Legislative Council of India, and will probably soon become law, providing that European vagrants shall not be brought before native magistrates. Who, then, will look after vagrants and deserters if Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee takes Mr. Connon's vacant chair on the departure of the Chief Magistrate for Europe? We hold up this case as another instance of the emasculate policy which has for some years ruled us through the unwise and short-sighted counsels of the senior Member of Council.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The *Times of India* plumes itself on having acted with remarkable prudence, in not publishing Mr. Souter's injudicious speech to the Parsees on Sunday. It hints, that it leaves that kind of recklessness to the *Bombay Gazette*. We suppose that, had Mr. Maclean simply put in his pocket the written statement handed to him by a number of respectable Parsees, and said nothing about it till some obscure native paper published a version of it, when he could have copied it into the *Gazette*, such a dastardly evasion of responsibility, and neglect of the duty which every good citizen owes to the public, would have seemed to our contemporary very dignified journalism. Throughout these riots, we have been careful to let no statement appear in the *Gazette* which we were not prepared to vouch for; and, as Mr. Souter tacitly admits, that he did use the language imputed to him, we must leave the public to decide whether Mr. Maclean was not bound to report words, which put in the clearest light Mr Souter's unfitness for the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Police in Bombay. The *Times of India* is very squeamish about saying anything against a man in Mr. Souter's position; yet it allows anonymous correspondents to shovel into its columns letters containing the most atrocious libels on men who have not been in any way mixed up in these riots. In yesterday's *Times of India*, for instance, "W. H. B." is allowed to talk in this way:—"Where are our well-known Cumoo Suliman and his notorious caste-brothers? We do not find them here; what is the cause? The Parsees are well aware of their conspiracy in this riot. The hostile revenge will be taken, some day or other, on them who will see their own fatal consequence." A paper which prints stuff like this by the cartload has certainly the right to rebuke for their rashness journalists, whose only crime appears to be, that they speak the truth too plainly to suit the tastes of men in authority.

The *Indu Prakash* is angry with us, because we have ventured to show up the last Girgaum farce. We would ask it, and other thorough-paced "admirers" of Holkar, whether they actually know anything about his manner of governing his people, the circumstances attached to the appointment as his Prime Minister of Sir Madava Rao the man who did so much in rescuing the Travancore State from utter confusion, and the estimation in which he is held by Government officials who have come in contact with him? The *Indu Prakash* is very sensible when, referring to certain so called leaders of native society, it remarks—"They possess no public virtues, they possess no learning useful to guide society; they possess only a little money, however earned, which they employ for purely selfish ends;—such men we refuse to acknowledge as the leaders of society. These men must well understand that mere money and a little meddlesomeness do not give leadership." But, surely our contemporary cannot so far venture to abuse the rights of hospitality as to allude to the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, in whose house he and a number of other important persons were entertained on the occasion of Holkar being presented with an address by "the" native community.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE CZAR TO LONDON.

LONDON, 17th February.

The Czar is expected in London on the 1st of May.

RESIGNATION OF Mr. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone goes to Windsor to-day to tender the resignation of the Ministry.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House yesterday. Lord Lawrence, Baron Rothschild, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, Sir Albert Sassoon, and others were present. An executive committee was appointed, and a resolution was passed that the sum of £7,000 which has already been subscribed should be remitted to the Calcutta Relief Fund. It was announced that Her Majesty the Queen had accepted the patronage of the Relief Fund.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Advices from the Cape Coast, dated 26th of January, stated that the troops were expected to enter Coomassie on the 29th, and the war would be terminated on the 7th of this month.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

BERLIN, 17th February.

It is stated that preparations are now being made to secure funds for the Central Asian Railway.

LONDON, 16th February, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.
Money easier.
Sales were slow in to-day's Manchester Market.
The Bombay mails of the 26th ult., via Brindisi, and the heavy mails of the 19th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Yeddo, Malwa, and Coromandel.

THE DESPATCH OF CAVALRY TO BOMBAY.

[Special telegram for the "Bombay Gazette."]

POONA, 17th February, Morning.

The Eighth Native Infantry has left, with 150 Sabres of the Poona Horse, and 150 1st Cavalry are also coming.

MORE TROOPS DESPATCHED FROM POONA.

(Special telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")

POONA, 17th Feb., Noon.

384 Europeans of the 68th Regiment have left for Bombay, and 56 Europeans of the 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment left early.
- The Police are on duty here.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[Special telegram from our own correspondent.]

MOZUFFERPORE, 17th Feb.

Famine distress is very severe in the east of Tirhoot and in northern Bhaugulpore. Sir Richard Temple is now revisiting Durbunga and Mudhobani, having postponed returning to Calcutta. Mortality from want of food is reported to have begun.

The report which appeared in our yesterday's paper about the riot in Broach (we learn by telegram) appears to be altogether false. Every thing there is reported quiet and calm.

The last accounts show a satisfactory condition of the crops throughout the Punjab generally. Almost the only exceptions are in the districts of Hissar and Rohtuk, where rain was—*i. e.*, till the 1st instant—much required. In Goojrat the state of the crops was described as "excellent."

A scheme has been set on foot at Murree, the *Pioneer* tells us, by Dr. Aitchison, the Civil Surgeon, for the establishment of a hospital for officers at that place. The want of such an institution has often been felt by military invalids forced, at sanitaria in the hill, to put up at crowded clubs or hotels. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has, we understand, given a favourable ear to the project.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing from Trichinopoly on the 11th instant, says—"I have just heard that there was a great deal of commotion in the Fort and the suburbs last night, in consequence of an apprehension that the grain-bazaars there were going to be looted. Many of the quiet, honest portion of the inhabitants were, it is said, actually afraid to come out of their houses, in order to avoid the possibility of getting into scrapes, which they feared might be the case if they ventured out; while, as regards the grain merchants, they were, of course, exceedingly terrified, and took all the precautions which their fears suggested for securing their stores. I understand that the Town Sub-Magistrate and the police were on the *qui vive* during the whole night; but no attempt at anything like plunder was made, which, probably, is owing to the action promptly taken on the occasion by the authorities. The excitement felt during the night by people in the Fort is said to have been very great, and although, fortunately, nothing has happened, it is strongly apprehended that, sooner or later, the grain-bazaars here will be looted, if grain continues to be sold in the local market as it is at present."

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

PRESENT ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

As far as we could ascertain by careful enquiry and personal inspection no further disturbance worth noting had occurred up to a late hour last night. It was reported, and we believe with some show of truth, that a Parsee passing through Bhendy Bazaar had been molested by some Mahomedans, but the result of enquiries on the subject was that the man had not been in any way injured and that no one was arrested in consequence. The appearance of the streets generally is somewhat reassuring. People seem to be passing and repassing as if bent on their ordinary pursuits, and there is an absence of that loitering on the thoroughfare which has characterized the last few days.

There can be little doubt the action taken in calling out the military has had a salutary effect, and when the troops ordered from Poona have all arrived the disaffected will realise the fact that no further half measures may be expected. We learnt by telegram yesterday morning that the 8th Native Infantry had left Poona, also 150 sabres of the Poona Horse, and that these were to be followed by 150 of the 1st Cavalry. A subsequent telegram, at noon, informed us that 384 men of H. M. 68th Regiment (Europeans) had also been despatched, and that a detachment of 56 men of the 2nd Battalion of H. M. 7th Fusiliers (also Europeans) were to leave early. The latter, we have been informed, are to do duty as special constables during the Mohurrum, which will commence from sunset this evening.

The force detailed above, with that already available in Bombay, we should think, will prove sufficient to prevent any overt acts upon the part of the turbulent Mahomedan population, and it would be well for the better informed of that community to point out to their ignorant brethren how absurd it would be for them to attempt an outbreak under the circumstances.

His Excellency the Governor in his speech at the Convocation of the University, yesterday afternoon, announced that the taboot processions would not be permitted. This announcement no doubt will be received with satisfaction, and we think it would have been the height of folly should they have been allowed to proceed after what has transpired.

Rumour was not so busy yesterday, though it is by no means silent. It cannot be said that confidence has been restored amongst the Parsees, as many of them still withhold from the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, not feeling satisfied to leave their families, and in some localities occupied by these men they may be seen conversing in groups.

So far, things wear a more promising aspect, but great precaution and prompt action, in case of the slightest appearance of an *émeute*, is necessary to prevent any recurrence of the disgraceful acts of the past few days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mohurrum festival commences to-day. The events of the day must show whether the lull is deceptive or otherwise. In the Fort subscriptions have been raised by the residents of different streets for the employment of European seamen and Purdasees as special guardians of their households. A pretty large meeting of Parsee residents in Baazar Gate street, Borah Bazar street, &c., was held yesterday in the house of Mr. Sorabjee Jejeebhoy with the above object, and a sum of Rs. 1,100 was subscribed by those present.

Two cannon were taken out of the Arsenal and tried on Monday afternoon by a company of Artillerymen. They have been placed in position near the Mint.

A Parsee who had been on the Coroner's Jury when leaving the Jamsetjee Hospital on Monday afternoon, was assaulted by a mob of Mussulmans and was taken back to the Hospital with a severe wound in the hand.

Yesterday morning, one Merwanjee Cowasjee was in danger of being thrown into a well at the Marine Lines by two Mahomedan sepoys belonging to the Marine Battalion. A Parsee priest and one or two other Parsees were slightly assaulted at the same place on Sunday evening by Mahomedan sepoys. Complaints were made in each instance to Colonel Thacker, who made enquiries into the matter. It is alleged that one or more of the sepoys are to be tried by court-martial for their offence.

The residents of half a dozen Parsee houses, situated in Pathanwady, at the rear of the County Jail, are said to be in a dreadful state of alarm. They are isolated houses surrounded by a population of Mahomedan weavers, which is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 souls; and have hitherto been left unprotected.

On enquiry at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital we find that there have been no further deaths of those wounded during the riots. Two of those admitted on Sunday have so far recovered as to admit of their returning to their homes: two are still in a very precarious state, and their recovery is by no means probable: the remainder are progressing favourably, and should nothing unforeseen occur there is every probability of their recovering. There have been no new cases presented at the hospital.

At a Parsee funeral on Monday, the bearers and others had to forego the usual funeral dress, because they were afraid they might be attacked in the street, and the garb would have interfered their running.

It is stated that several Hindoo residents of Bombay intend to present a petition to Government, praying that an order be issued to put a stop to Mahomedan corpses being taken by Bholeshwur Road to the grave-yard, on the ground that disturbances are likely to occur when Parsees and Mussulmans meet each other in the street, and that the Parsees in order to avoid collision frequently have recourse to the Hindoo temple in that street for protection when they see a Mussulman funeral approaching.

A batakee was beaten yesterday afternoon by

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the Water Police among the native crafts lying off the Boree Bunder and Mody Bay, warning the Seedees of the different bugalows not to land at any of the bunders or go into the native town. The boatmen plying for hire have also been warned not to take any of the Seedees from the different bugalows on shore. For the transaction of business the nacoda and only one man are allowed to land.

On Monday afternoon about twenty-five Seedees came out at the Bazaar Gate Street, and while attempting to enter the shop of a Parsee broadcloth merchant, they were stopped by the police, and sticks and other articles were found in their possession.

The following number of rioters were confined in the different chowkies on Sunday:—Mombadevy chowkey 55, Girgaum Police chowkey 25, Oomercarry chowkey 23, and Dhobie Talao chowkey 17.

The nacoda of a bugalow, now in harbour, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Monday, and applied that Seedee prisoners belonging to the bugalow, who were arrested on Friday, and who were sent to jail by his Worship on the following day, be ordered to be released, as he intended to take them to Calicut that day. The magistrate refused the application.

A telegram has been received stating that every where along the line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, at Broach, Ahmedabad, and other places, the public peace is undisturbed by any acts of Mahomedan lawlessness.

The Colaba share in Monday's alarms consisted in a warning order by General Gell, for Major Gibbs, commanding 2nd Queen's, to be in readiness with 150 men; and Colonel Bond, commanding R. A., to keep up telegraphic communications with the General Commanding between the Fort and the Colaba Light House. This eventuated at half-past 3 p.m. by a call for the immediate departure, by train, of the infantry, to be followed by a detachment R. A. to man two light field pieces at the Arsenal. This was well done by Captain Wright, who took half of his Battery down with him, and made every arrangement for them to camp the night out; fortunately, however, the Europeans were not required to remain out, but returned to their barracks, and their officers were able to attend the Governor's Ball and smile over the dangers past.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Parsee named Burjorjee Sorabjee was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of a Mahomedan named Hoossein Mohideen on Friday, the 13th inst. Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, stated that he went to the Commissioner of Police yesterday and asked him either to admit the man to bail or to place him here this day. He had been brought here to-day, and he (Mr. Macfarlane) requested the Magistrate to admit him to bail.

The Magistrate—Do you deny the assault?

Mr. Macfarlane—We do not. I say that my client assaulted the man in self-defence.

The defendant was then admitted to bail on his depositing Rs. 1,000 in cash, and offering two respectable sureties.

MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS TO SUPPRESS THE RIOT.

On Monday morning a well attended and influential meeting of the Mahomedan community was held at the residence of Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, to adopt measures to assist in terminating the present Mussulman disturbances. There were present, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Alli Mahomed Bhimjee, Rahimtoola Sooliman, Ludha Ebrahim, Moonshee Ali Ackbar, and several others. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay was called to the chair.

The Chairman said that the present disturbance was discreditable to their community. The Parsees, independently of being their fellow-subjects, had also every day business connections with them, and it was most injudicious for the Mussulman community to be at variance with them. If this disturbance was not quelled before the ensuing Mohurrum, he (the Chairman) deeply regretted to say that there was every fear of matters assuming an exceedingly serious aspect. It was therefore incumbent upon those present to impress upon the minds of the bulk of the Mahomedan people that the disturbance should be quelled, and that if they had any wrongs they should apply for address to the proper authorities. It was then proposed and carried unanimously, that a deputation, consisting of Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay and Moonshee Alli Ackbar be requested to wait upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at Mazagon Castle, and request him to call similar meetings of the Parsee community.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

DEATH RESULTING FROM THE RIOT.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, Acting Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of Feroze, a Mussulman. The following evidence were taken:—

Mariam, woman, said—I am the wife of one Ambrook, and live at Old Nagpada. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was a weaver, and about 30 years of age. He lived at Doongree, and came to Bombay about two years ago. I last saw the deceased alive and well about a month ago, when I went to his house. I came to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to-day at 2-30 p.m. to see my grandfather, who is a patient in the hospital, when I was taken to the dead-house of the hospital and there I saw the body of the deceased and recognised it as that of Feroze.

Ramjee Bhicajee said—I am a police peon No. C. 546, and do duty on the Breach Candy Road. About noon yesterday a fight occurred near Cheera Bazaar between Parsees and Seedees, along with whom were a few Mussulmans. They were fighting with sticks, and were also throwing stones. The fighting continued along the public road from Cheera Bazaar up to the house of Juggonath Sunkersett. After the mob had left Cheera Bazaar I saw the deceased lying on the public road at the corner of Sonapore lane. He was wounded on the head, and the wounds were bleeding. I called out to him and found that he was insensible. I placed him in a buggy and brought him to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Dr. William Frederick Knapp said—I am second surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and live at Byculla. The deceased was received into the hospital about 12 a.m. yesterday, with symptoms of compression of the brain. He died this morning at 11-30 a.m. I made a *post mortem* examination at 3 p.m. and found a large quantity of blood effused between the skin and skull. A deep fracture extending from the frontal bone backwards through the right parietal, dividing the latter into seven pieces. A second and third divided the occipital into six pieces. A large mass of blood clot was found between the skull and dura mater and between the latter and the brain. The brain was lacerated by speculæ of bone, which were driven inwards and the cause of death was fracture of the skull, laceration of the brain, and compression.

This inquest was then adjourned to Friday, the 6th of March, at 2 p.m., at Byculla.

STOPPAGE OF THE MOHURRUM PROCESSIONS THIS YEAR.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1874.

Public Order.

For the preservation of the public peace during the festival of the Mohurrum, sanctioned by the Honourable the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Section 77 of Act No. XIII. of 1856.

Whereas, by a public order of the Commissioner of Police, dated the 23rd January 1874, certain rules were established for regulating the religious processions of the Mohurrum and for the preservation of the public peace during that festival; and whereas, in consequence of certain recent serious disturbances in the city of Bombay, it has become necessary for the preservation of the public peace to prohibit all religious processions until the public tranquility is restored;

The Commissioner of Police, by order of Government, and in supersession of the said public order of the 23rd January 1874, hereby directs as follows:—

1. No assemblies or processions in the public streets, roads, or thoroughfares in the city of Bombay will be allowed during the ensuing Mohurrum.

2. No licences for erecting or carrying about a taboot, punja, or dholeeka punja, or for the use of music in the public streets at the ensuing Mohurrum will be granted, and all licences that have been granted are hereby cancelled.

(Signed) F. H. Souter,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Mazagon Police Office, 17th February 1874

Approved and confirmed,

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
John Nugent,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE APPROACHING MOHURRUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every right thinking person in this city must cordially concur in the observations you have made on the proceedings in Bombay during the past few days, and, as far as I have heard, there has been nothing but universal approval of your outspoken condemnation of the Police Commissioner's attitude, and of the inefficiency of the policemen under him in this matter.

All experience of the past must have been thrown away, and all information as to the theory of the progress of riots must have either not been known to Mr. Souter or wilfully disregarded by him. The case, as summed up, stands weightily against him, and there is not a human being in Bombay who, after what has just occurred, but will laugh to scorn any observation tending to show that the peace of the city is in safe and competent hands, under the direction of a man who has *permitted* the outrages which have occurred to take place at all. How does that case foot up against the Commissioner? There was an organised arrangement to riot, and though it was known to, or suspected by, or even apprehended by the bazaar people, it was yet not known to the police. If this is true, then the police is altogether useless to us; but if it was known to them, and no precautions were taken, then the police was criminally neglectful of the interests of the city, and should be proceeded against at law by those who have suffered by the riots. The Commissioner is welcome to either of the horns of the position. But most persons would not care to rely upon the law's delays, and the accidents and quibbles under cover of which the accused frequently escape, and would rather see adequate though summary justice meted out, by the prompt dismissal of men who have been simply worse than useless to the inhabitants of the city at their then time of need.

No one expected or wanted Mr. Souter to do *more* than the means at his disposal permitted him to do. He knew, and has admitted, that his force was inadequate, as far as Europeans were concerned. An *earnest man*, sensible of this, would not have merely *talked* of his weakness, but would have repaired it. I do not know what hindered Mr. Souter from frankly confessing his want of strength to the authorities before the riot (assuming that, as he should have done, he got wind of it equally with the bazaar people), and asking for a lot of steady non-commissioned officers or privates from the regiment at Colaba, to be sworn in as special constables; or, if he went so far as to engage temporary hands from the Strangers' Home, or any where, *or even asked for permission to so engage them*. If the difficulty was a paucity of European constables, let us know how Mr. Souter *attempted* to overcome that difficulty, beyond his highly reprehensible remarks, that the economy of the Bench of Justices had crippled him into confessed inefficiency for real work. I have an explanation of Mr. Souter's extraordinary supineness, which may be worth pondering upon. It is, that he foolishly expected to quell the riots solely by his inadequate force, and without the aid of the military, and when he had succeeded, to be able to say to a grateful and admiring public, "See how cleverly I managed it all, notwithstanding I was so crippled." Well, he is not the first man who struck out for individual popularity, or individual gains, by a bold venture, ill-advised, and badly executed; and let us hope that he will not be the last man who has had to bewail his failure and consequent punishment, as a beacon to aspiring folly in others. Although I do venture to find a tangible reason for Mr. Souter's foolish reliance upon his inadequate force, I grant that I am not bold enough to express my thoughts as to why and wherefore Mr. Souter, or his lieutenants, suffered so large a procession of Mahommedans to parade the streets alongside of a bier—or a pseudo-bier. The mounted police were openly and plainly ineffectual in their awkward efforts to prevent a melée by interposing the bodies of their horses between the combatants, who slipped under the bellies of the animals, or dodged aside, and continued the fight. As for the footmen, all who peruse the reporters' accounts of the affrays wonder in derision how frequently the wounded man, as stated by the police, was "found by them." It reads, for all the world, as if the police deliberately locked themselves indoors when a fight was going on, but strolled out, after its cessation, to pick up the killed and wounded! I cannot convey in adequate terms the contempt with which such declarations of ignorance are received by the public.

The question of the inadequacy or inefficiency of the police is but one phase of the affair, and one which the Government need not hesitate about the remedy. The man whose business it was to have all eyes and ears, and to *prevent or attempt to prevent mischief*, but who was more ignorant than the bazaar people, must go. No consideration of former service in another sphere of action, or of connections, or personal *bon-hommie* ought to save him. None such would save a *lesser man* from being incontinently dismissed. The men who either did not know when they should have known, or who knowing concealed the information, ought likewise to go. There are plenty of others in Bombay, or in India, who can be taught by *such a lesson* how to do their duty.

But there is another question of great moment, which Government should take up at once, and which the press should aid it to discuss with care and completeness; and that is the propriety of allowing any number of persons under the cloak of religion to parade the streets in a disturbed and violent manner, and to use exciting language, although such behaviour does not directly lead to a breach of the peace. There is a sound philosophy in removing the key—from the keyhole if you wish—to save an intending thief from the temptation of easy thieving. Under the pretext of a religious ordinance, large masses of the Mussulmans will, in a few days more, whip themselves up into riotous frenzy, and so *much being secured* as authorized gatherings in force, and authorized excesses in behaviour and language, it is not difficult for one or two sinister minds to arrange for a further outbreak, and when the wished for revenge *has been taken, and the intended mischief done*, who cares what follows? Rarely, if ever, is the saddle placed by our wretched police upon the right horse, and while the men who really pulled the wires will escape, a few of the cat's-paws will suffer; but these latter will be willing to suffer—for religion's sake! It is not the direct and openly declared intention of breaking the law that the State should provide against, but the accidental offshoots of any arrangement which, though not *obviously* bad, is *essentially* improper and mischievous. The processions during the Mohurrum is one of these; the Holee saturnalia is another. The Government can easily put both down without incurring the charge of disrespect for the religious tenets of the believers. How it should be done is perhaps better suggested by the following order which is replete with the soundest good sense, and of which the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th of April 1857 said, "when this order was issued, there were, we are told, some ten thousand bigoted Mussalmans in the camp and town of Jacobabad, and the number, it is believed, has since increased. Nevertheless, the prohibition has been most strictly enforced, and with our faith in the reason of men in the mass when reasonably appealed to, we are not surprised to learn that its enforcement has been submitted to without a murmur. Public opinion was with Major Jacob in this instance, as it will always be with those who lay down sound principles and act upon them consistently and impartially":—

> The camp at Jacobabad has been for the last week the scene of wild disorder, such as is in the highest degree disgraceful to good soldiers.
>
> A shameful uproar has been going on day and night under pretence of religious ceremonies.
>
> The Commanding Officer has nothing to do with religious ceremonies.
>
> All men may worship God as they please, and believe as they choose in matters of religion; but no men have a right to annoy their neighbours or to neglect their duty on pretence of serving God.
>
> The officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse have the name of, and are supposed to be, excellent soldiers, and not mad Fakeers.
>
> They are placed at the most advanced and most honourable post in all the Bombay Presidency; the Commanding Officer believes that they are in every way worthy of this honour, and he would be sorry if under his command they ever became unworthy of their high position.
>
> The Commanding Officer feels it to be the greatest honour to command such soldiers, but that it would be a disgrace to be at the head of a body of mad and disorderly Fakeers and drummers. He therefore now informs the Scinde Irregular Horse, that in future no noisy processions, nor any disorderly displays whatever, under pretence of religion, or of anything else, shall ever be allowed in, or in the neighbourhood of, any camps of the Scinde Irregular Horse.
>
> This order is to be read on the first of every month until further orders; and is to be hung up in the bazaar, in the town of Jacobabad, and at the Cutcherry. By order. (Signed) W. L. Baboos, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment S. I. H.

The Government, after its present experience of the value of the police of the city to keep order, *should run no further risks*. It is forced to one of two alternatives, either to be guided by the sound policy of the late "Warden of the Marches," or to let the Mohurrum processions perambulate the streets under escort of soldiers with loaded muskets, and the Artillery encamped, as you suggested, on the Esplanade.

VERB. SAP.

17th February.

An American scientific journal says, that on the estate of Don Joaquin Alvez da Costa, at Porto Alto, Peru, a monumental stone has been discovered, which appears to have been erected by a small colony of Phœnicians, who had wandered from their native country in the 9th or 10th year of Hiram, a monarch contemporary with Solomon. It is said to bear an inscription of eight lines, written in clear Phœnician characters, without punctuation, marks, or any visible separation of the words. It has been imperfectly made out, but enough has been deciphered to learn that the party left the port of Aziongaber, and navigated about the coast of Egypt for twelve moons, but were drawn by currents out of their course, and carried to Peru. The names of the travellers are given, and further investigation may elicit more facts.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNOR REGARDING THE RIOTS.

Yesterday afternoon the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay was held in the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall. There was a brilliant attendance in the lovely building, but very few persons could hear any of the proceedings. After the usual procession and presentation of degrees,

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud applause, rose and said—Gentlemen of the Senate, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you it affords me sincere pleasure to be able to preside this day on the occasion of the dedication of this noble hall to purposes to which I hope it may be dedicated for many generations to come, forming as it does but a portion of the many magnificent buildings, in connection with the education of the people of this country, which are now in the course of erection in this vicinity. It has been the fortune of Bombay, whenever it felt in want of institutions adapted to the advancing civilisation of the age, to find among its own citizens those who were both ready and proud to devote to the supply of these wants large contributions from the wealth which their energy, and ability, and experience have enabled them to accumulate. In connection with the present building I may make a few remarks. As soon as it was found that the University of Bombay could be called into existence, and that a suitable building should be provided for it, a gentleman, distinguished by his great generous liberality, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, at once came forward, and tendered to the Government of the day the sum of £10,000 on the condition that they should supply what further sums might be needed for completing the building, and also that no other private subscriptions should be admitted in aid of the undertaking. Government unreservedly accepted the terms, and the result is before you this day. The first step addressed to the accomplishment of the design was to obtain from Sir Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, proper designs and plans for the building, in 1864, but from various difficulties which arose in respect of the total sum wanted and other arrangements, it appears that no real progress was made with the undertaking until near the close of the year 1868. The then Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in the presence of the late lamented Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, laid the foundation stone of the University Hall of Bombay. From that time to the present, as the work has gone on, the whole charge of its construction and superintendence has been in the hands of officers of our own Presidency. The working drawings were contributed by Mr. Molecey, of the Architectural Engineer's Department of Public Works; the detailed superintendence throughout has been in the hands of Mr. Muccoond Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer in the P. W. D., who, as many here can testify, devoted himself with the greatest assiduity to the completion of the building. The general charge of the whole has been of course in the hands of Colonel Fuller, the Architectural Engineer to the Government of Bombay. Of the good work which he has been able to render in that capacity it is hardly necessary for me now to speak now. All these gentlemen whom I have mentioned must feel proud and delighted at the conclusion of their labours in connection with this building, and they have, I consider, the strongest possible claim upon your gratitude and your thanks. (Applause.) Before closing my remarks upon this part of the subject, I hope that the Senate and those connected with the University will feel disposed to join me in proposing that this building henceforth be called the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. (Loud applause.) Other buildings will spring up around it, no doubt, but the Hall will stand alone, and having regard to that gentleman's well-directed beneficence I think my request is a fair and moderate one. (Applause.) The other buildings on the front of Bombay are now advancing to completion, and when that time comes there will be few cities in the world able to present an equally magnificent spectacle. There is, however, one building not yet begun, although the Government is pledged to the building of it. I think we ought to feel great regret because of the absence of this building—perhaps, even, feel we have acted rather unworthily by not carrying out our pledges in regard to it. Gentlemen, I allude to the School of Arts. Very many years ago—indeed, before the Queen's Government was established here—a gentleman well known to this community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, undertook to endow a School of Arts in Bombay in a fit and proper manner, on the condition that Government should provide a suitable building. The endowment has been drawn for many years, yet the Government has done nothing respecting its part of the bargain. I hope, gentlemen, that this reproach will not long attach fairly to us, but that in the course of a short time the School of Arts will take its place among the other educational buildings of the city of Bombay. (Applause.) When that time arrives I think the city of Bombay may fairly pause in its career of architectural adornment; its inhabitants may well consider that sufficient has been done for many years to come—more, at all events, than many of the present company will live to see. It has been my fortune to see many of the largest cities in India, but I think that though others may boast of greater antiquity, and have more interesting objects to show in them, yet I consider that there is no city in India which can take precedence of Bombay in respect of public buildings of superior architecture. (Hear, hear.) I am aware, gentlemen, that it is customary on these occasions for the Chancellor of the University to review, as it were, the educational operations of the past year. But it seems to me but the other day when I had a similar opportunity of addressing the Convocation of this University and of expressing my views upon some of the more prominent points connected with education in India. I feel therefore that I should be unnecessarily intruding upon your patience if I were again to enter into details of opinions upon these points. You have just heard the report which Mr. Taylor has read, and as you can all draw your own inferences from what has taken place I may be spared from making any comments upon it. I trust, however, that I may be permitted to depart a little—or perhaps to a great extent—from the ordinary traditions of these Convocations, and to address myself to what I believe is at present the prominent and absorbing topic of interest in this community—I allude to the disturbed state of the city of Bombay. I am anxious that it should be known that the Government is in no way indifferent to the character of the city, is in no way indifferent to the sufferings and losses of life and property which some of the community have sustained. But I confess that I needed some experience of the actual course of these events in order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the position of Government, and as to what were the powers immediately within its reach in dealing with these disturbances. And I say that it finds there is no simple and efficient and practical punishment which can be instantly applied to those creating riots in this city. I say further, that there is no power in the Legislature of this Government to provide, off-hand, full legal powers to do what is necessary on the spot for keeping down such disturbances. I believe prompt punishments to be the essence of dealing with disturbances of this nature, but yet the means of bringing them about here is not in existence. I find also that there is apparently a general disinclination to take an active part in the operations of the established police of the city—that there is a disposition to leave them to cope as they best can with all the disturbances. Disturbances breaking out, first in one quarter and then in another! Yet wherever they may be the police are expected to do all the work! Such being the case, and when they have been harassed from morning till night, so that they have no rest whatever, yet they find themselves subjected to bitter and ungenerous criticisms for what they cannot possibly help. And, moreover, they feel their labours prolonged and increased by exaggerated statements of what has occurred, and which only tend to keep up the sensation in the town. I believe that the events of the past few days have proved that such is the case. Then turn to the aid which Government can give the police under such circumstances—I mean the legal aid. What does it appear to be? It appears to be that Government must have recourse to what in England, and, so far as I have seen, to what in other countries governed on English principles is always approached with the greatest caution—with the fullest possible consideration for what may be the result—that is, the interposition of the military aid to support the police! No step more serious can be taken, and no such step ought to be taken without a thorough conviction of the consequences that may ensue. At the same time, gentlemen, feeling that such is the case—feeling that this is the assistance to which alone the police must look—and being fully aware that the festival termed the Mohurrum is close at hand—the Government is sensible that it cannot possibly expect the police to sustain for many days together their prolonged exertions, and to alone preserve the public peace. We feel we must support them, and therefore after full consideration it has determined that upon this occasion—I say "on this occasion" distinctly—the processions usual in the Mohurrum festival are not to take place. (Loud applause.) I hope and trust that we shall have, as we have a right to expect, the assistance of all honest and good men, of all classes, to put an end to these disturbances. But we do not trust to the efforts of independent people outside. We yesterday decided that troops must be sent for in such numbers that further attempts at violence will be put an end to. The consequence is, as the result of yesterday's orders, that one regiment is now in Bombay, half a European regiment will be here this evening, and cavalry will be here to-morrow. (Applause.) The movement of the military has been effected with the greatest promptitude by the authorities. I feel there may be some here who will say that this is not the proper place for such observations as I have addressed to you, but if such be your opinion I must beg your forgiveness. My object has been to satisfy the people of this country, here in the presence of the leading members of every class of society, that the Government was fully alive to its duty of protecting life and property, while fully commiserating with those who have suffered, and was prepared to do its duty to the utmost during these disturbances. (Applause.) I shall not trespass on your patience further upon this occasion, but, reverting to the business of the day, invite you to join in the hope and prayer that, under Providence, this building, with the aid of the enlightened Professors who are likely to be engaged in it, may for many generations to come be regarded as an honour to the city, and that it will long tend to assist in the moral and social improvement of the people of India. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I now declare this Convocation dissolved.

The procession was then reformed, and after it had left the building the general public followed its example.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The Turret ship Magdala will be hauled into dock to-day.

Fire at Surat.—On Friday a fire broke out at Surat, in which four or five piece-goods shops were destroyed.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul has received a donation of Rs. 350 from His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

Fire at Nowsaree.—A correspondent writes that on Friday afternoon a fire broke out at Nowsaree by which nearly eight huts belonging to coolies were completely destroyed.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Games.—These games have been unavoidably *postponed* till after the Mohurrum, when they will be held as originally proposed.—C. A. W. Cameron, Honorary Secretary.

Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Krishna Bhewa was charged with assaulting a Hindoo woman named Casee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident.—Yesterday a Mahomedan named Cumroodeen Shaik Adum accidentally fell from a height of about sixteen feet in the Sassoon's new dock, and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Breach of the Peace.—A man named Muccoon Raghoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing injury, accompanied with force, against the property of one Boodin Ragoo at Matoonga. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—It is notified by advertisement that on and after to-day the up and down mail trains will stop at Oodwara station for the purpose of taking up and setting down passengers, and that passengers can be booked to Oodwara from all stations at which the mail trains stop at present.

Counterfeit Coins.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Gunput Gunoba and Martun Tookaram were charged, at the instance of one Bhowan Luddah, a cloth merchant, the first accused with fraudulently delivering a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, and both the prisoners with being in possession of counterfeit coin. The Magistrate after taking the complainant's evidence adjourned the case for further hearing to the 24th inst.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troop ship Malabar, 4,414 tons, Captain G. B. M. Sulivan, will sail to-day for England via Canal with 61 officers, 10 ladies, and 4 children, 865 men, 91 women, and 171 children. The following is the list of officers:—

105th Foot—Colonel and Mrs Mackenzie and two children, Major Sewell, Captains Gardiner, Raikes, Dannieli, and Kelly, Lieuts Davy, Byng, Beagin, Whitehill, Hilliard, Cooper, and Morrison, Lieut and Mrs Newbert, Surg Major Howard, Adjt Graham, and Paymaster Davidson.

41st Foot—Colonel and Mrs Rowlands, Major W. Allan, Captains Montgomery, Gray, Webb, Kelly, and Torkington, Captain and Mrs. Warner and two children, Lieuts Barnes, Westropp, McCausland, Mackenzie, Kennedy, Radman, Jamieson, Quirk, and Hogg, Sub-Lieut Passy, Paymaster and Mrs. O. Dowd, Adjt and Mrs Auley, Qr Master Mortimer, Surg Major Martin, Surgeons Barker and Gallwey.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major and Mrs Bashwood.

18th Brigade R A—Surg and Mrs O'Farrell and Surg Parr.

E B, R H A—Vety Surg Case.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—Captain and Mrs. Halt.

1st Battalion 12th Foot—Captain Gardner.

Ordnance Department—Ensign Blair.

16th Brigade R A—Lieut Baker.

Medical Department—Surg and Mrs Curran and Surg Major Leitch.

4th Hussars—Lieut Grant.

70th Foot—Lieut Roupell.

55th Foot—Surg Hare.

56th Foot—Lieut Smee.

A Brigade R H A—Lieut Law.

49th Foot—Bt Major Taylor.

108th Foot—Captain Gordon.

R H A—Major Markham.

83rd Foot—Captain Thorburn.

Royal Navy—Mr Bayley.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 14th Feb. 1874, compared with the statement issued on 7th February 1874:—

Liabilities.	7th Feb. Rs.	14st Feb. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	67,98,952	86,54,837
Do. do. do. at Branches.	26,40,246	25,13,295
Other Deposits	1,14,24,425	1,18,14,357
Post Bills	17,685	25,177
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,08,890	4,26,566
Rs.	2,85,91,198	3,07,34,232
Assets.		
Government Securities	23,17,242	22,83,867
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	17,56,379	17,12,276
Loans, on Security of do. do.	18,53,320	28,04,624
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,676	3,030
Bills Discounted	1,24,51,603	1,24,03,946
Stamps	5,306	5,275
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,01,655 Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,06,636	4,06,655
Bullion	2,56,356	1,30,273
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,06,560	2,62,095
Cash and Currency Notes	93,34,120	1,07,22,191
Rs.	2,85,91,198	3,07,34,232

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion, vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mill, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Inspector, 1,482 tons, Captain J. B. Thomas, will sail to-day for New York with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 1,417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with 3,447 bales cotton and a general cargo.

The s.s. Raffailes, 81 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dwarka (Feb. 13th) with a general cargo and thirty-one deck passengers.

The ship Benefactress, 1,276 tons, Captain J. Gibbs, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,955 bales cotton, 500 cwts galls, 375 cwts surseeseed, and sundries.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dwarka (February 15th) with a general cargo and ten deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Cutch, with a general cargo and sixty-four deck passengers.

The s.s. West Stanley, 992 tons, Captain W. J. Hynes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 10th), calling at Malta, Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with 1,477 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Her Majesty's ship Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain H. W. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Porebunder. She left Aden on the 6th, and Porebunder on the 16th, with Commissariat stores and 2 officers, 2 ladies, and European and native details. The following is the list of officers and details:—Captain and Mrs. Budd, R. A., Dr. and Mrs. James. European details—3 warrant officers, 1 woman, 3 rank and file, 3 women and 4 children. Native details—28 rank and file, 13 women and 16 children, 24 public followers and 38 private followers.

IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF TANNA, FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874.

3rd February 1874.

(Before the Assistant Sessions Judge.)

Case No. 18 of 1874.

The Crown versus Bali, wife of Balu.

The accused was charged with having committed mischief by fire, in that she burnt down a house and an outhouse belonging to one Balu, son of Chaku, at Gorhad, in the Wada taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, said that there were no grounds for proceeding, and therefore acquitted and set the prisoner at liberty.

Case No. 12 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1, Gopal, son of Khandu; 2, Daji, son of Govind; 3, Rakhma, son of Dhondu; and 4, Lakhia, son of Sadu.

The accused persons were charged with having committed dacoity at the house of Balla Dhondu Gholap at Mangam, in the Kurjut taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the five accused persons on the charge, under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the accused one and all admitted their guilt, but pleaded that they were intoxicated. He observed also, that in all probability they had been drinking, as often is the case, but that it was no excuse for their crime. It appeared that the accused did not use much violence, and he therefore passed a light sentence, and ordered each of them to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

4th February 1874.

Case No. 3 of 1874.

The Crown versus Dhondu, son of Balu.

The accused was charged having intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, viz. in the course of the trial of Dorabjee and others, before the first class magistrate, Mr. F. Hamilton. He stated in evidence—"I gave no statement before the third class magistrate, nor did he ask me anything, and that I was taken before the third class magistrate by the chief constable of Bhewndy," which statement he knew to be false.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in the following words:—"The accused Dhondu Balu Parit is charged under section 193 of the Penal Code with having intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, in that he stated on solemn affirmation before Mr. Hamilton, a magistrate of the 1st class, 'I made no statement before the third class magistrate of Bhewndy concerning Cursetjee's murder. Last Sunday the foujdar took me before the magistrate," &c., during a judicial proceeding, namely, an enquiry into the murder of one Cursetjee. The points for determination are—1, whether he intentionally made the above statement in a judicial proceeding? 2, whether the statement constitutes false evidence? My finding is—1, that the accused did make the above statement intentionally in a judicial proceeding; 2, that the statement constitutes false evidence. Exhibit No. 3 in this case is the deposition given by the accused on 30th October 1873 before Mr. Hamilton, 1st class magistrate. It is proved by Mr. Hamilton (No. 9) that the accused made the deposition before him in the course of his enquiry into the charge against certain prisoners for the murder of one Cursetjee at Bhewndy. The first part of this deposition contains the statement that the accused made no statement before the third class magistrate of Bhewndy regarding Cursetjee's murder. The deposition in itself is recorded in this case (No. 2), and according to the provisions of section 80 of Act 1 of 1872, the Court is bound to presume that the document is genuine, that the statement as to the circumstances under which it was taken purporting to be made by the person signing it are true, and that the evidence or statement was duly taken. The magistrate himself has however been summoned a witness for the prosecution, and he (No. 4) clearly states that exhibit No. 2 is a deposition made by the accused before him, that it was written by him, and contains accurately what the accused stated. He further states that the accused came alone, and that it was on Sunday. The pleader for the accused has contended that it being Sunday, and not a day authorised for the disposal of criminal business, the accused did not consider the awal karkoon and third class magistrate in the capacity of a magistrate, so as to make his deposition false evidence. This contention, however, can have no weight whatever. The question is not whether the deposition made before the third class magistrate was legally and formally made, but whether he made a statement before that officer voluntarily, and, having done so, denied that he had done so, thereby inducing the magistrate of the first class who conducted the enquiry to believe that he had not stated what the record represented him to have stated, and materially affecting the result of the investigation then pending. His entire statement (No. 3) shows clearly what his intention was, viz. to represent, not that he was mistaken regarding the official capacity of the officer who examined him, but that he was never examined at all, and that what was said to be stated by him was really stated by the foujdar. I see no reason whatever for discrediting the testimony of the witness Maddaorao Govind, as one of the assessors has done. He certainly made no statements regarding his questioning of the accused, but I consider they arose from inadvertency or misrecollection, and not from any other cause. I can scarcely conceive it possible that the gentlemen discharging the important functions of a magistrate and a chief constable of police, should conspire to fabricate the deposition of the accused in the manner suggested by the defence, nor can I see any motive for such an act; and that is the only conclusion which the evidence will permit consistent with the innocence of the accused. A petition (No. 10) presented by the accused to the first class magistrate on the 30th of October, four days after the alleged statements were made, is recorded by the accused. In it he states what he has represented throughout this enquiry, that he did not make the statement which he alleged to have made. It is noteworthy in connexion therewith that it was not presented until he was brought before the first class magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, on the 30th, whereas there was nothing to have prevented his sending it at once after the proceedings at the mamlutdar's cutchery had been enacted. It seems probable, however, that between the dates of the 26th and 30th October, something had transpired to induce him to withdraw his evidence in the murder case, and the only way of doing it was by the course he has taken, trusting that his statement as to the threat by the police would obtain credence."

The Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the one and differing from the other assessor, found the accused guilty on the charge, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of eighteen months.

8th February 1874.

Case No. 16 of 1874.

The Crown v. Abdulla, son of Rajakulee.

The accused was charged with, 1st, having harboured one Fatma, alias Bachewali, whom he knew to have committed the offence of giving false evidence, under section 194 I. P. C. with intent to screen her from legal punishment, at Bhewndy, in the Bhewndy taluka of the Tanna district; 2, having instigated at Bhewndy, in the Bhewndy taluka of the Tanna district, the said Fatma to give false evidence before the Court of Sessions.

The accused was previously convicted on 1st June 1865 and sentenced to suffer 15 days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for the offence of criminal force, under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, before the Sub Magistrate of Bhewndy.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in the following words:—"The accused Abdulla is charged under section 212 of the Indian Penal Code with having harboured or concealed a person named Fatma, whom he knew, or had reason to believe, to be an offender under the Penal Code; and secondly, under sections 193 and 109 with having instigated the said Fatma to give false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The points for decision are—1. Whether Abdulla harboured or concealed Fatma intending to screen her from legal punishment? 2. Whether he knew, or had reason to believe, that she had committed an offence? 3. Has Fatma given false evidence? 4. Did Abdulla instigate her to give it. My finding is—1. That Abdulla did harbour or conceal Fatma intending to screen her from legal punishment. 2. That he had reason to believe Fatma had committed an offence. 3. That there is no proof of Fatma's having given false evidence. 4. That there is no proof of Abdulla's having instigated her to give it. The evidence in this case consists of the statement of Mr. Wamonrao Ramchandra, the junior Government prosecutor (No. 2), who says that the prisoner came to him to enquire what had been done with regard to the woman Fatma or Bachewali, that he told him that he had obtained the sanction of the Session's Court to prosecute her for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The evidence of the witness Papa (No. 3) shows that he was engaged by the accused Abdulla to take Bachewali by night to a village in the jungle named Saralambe, distant from Bhewndy—her own residence—some 24 or 28 miles. He gives a circumstantial account of the transaction, and deposes further that Abdulla informed him of his reason for having the woman sent away, viz. that a prosecution was to be commenced against her. I consider this witness thoroughly reliable. He is corroborated in some particulars by the man named Kasam (No. 4) to whom the woman was consigned. He proves that she was brought by Papa to his house at Saralambe, that the reason alleged was that she came for change of air, and that she remained there until she was fetched away by three men, a police sepoy, Papa, and another, about a month afterwards. The next witness is Fatma herself, and I can place but little reliance on her testimony when read with exhibit No 6, her description of circumstances given before the 1st class magistrate, there being discrepancies throughout. It is contended by the learned counsel for the prisoner that there is no proof that an offence had been committed, and therefore this section, 212, does not apply. Looking however to the wording of the section, and to the illustration, it is clear that it is not necessary that the alleged offender should have been convicted of the offence; there would be no offence in harbouring him if he had actually expiated his offence and suffered punishment on conviction. The words are "whom he knows or had reason to believe to be the offender," from which I am of opinion that if there is presumption that an offence has been committed, and it is within a person's knowledge, he renders himself liable to punishment under this section if he afterwards harbours or conceals the alleged or supposed offender with a guilty intention. It is next contended that the acts of the prisoner, even if proved, do not amount to concealing. The woman was sent away in a cart at night or 2 in the morning to a distant village. If she had been searched for, the first place they would have gone to would have been her own village. Her removal from there constitues concealment, in my opinion; and the whole circumstances of her conveyance show what the intention of the prisoner was. Further, the witness Papa states that Abdulla told him his reason for sending her away, and I place full reliance on this witness's testimony. The intention of the prisoner is clearly shown by his own statement to Papa. From the whole of the evidence of the case I find the charge under section 212 proved against the prisoner, and in awarding sentence I take into consideration that the woman was related to the prisoner."

The Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty on the second head of the charge and acquitted him accordingly. But differing from them, he convicted the accused on the first head of the charge under section 212 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of three months.

7th February 1874.

Case No. 7 of 1874.

The Crown versus Ganu Balu.

The accused was charged with—1st, having wilfully opened a registered letter, being a rural messenger, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating what was contained in it; 2nd, having wilfully delayed, being a rural messenger, the delivery of fourteen letters; 3rd, having committed criminal breach of trust in his capacity as a public servant at Tanna, in the Tanna taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors found the accused not guilty on all heads of the charge and acquitted him accordingly. He expressed also that the services of Ganu Balu would be retained in the Postal Department as nothing had occurred in the course of his trial to render him unworthy of employment.

Case No. 23 of 1874

The Crown versus Hormusji, son of Byramji.

The accused was charged with having given false evidence intentionally in a judicial proceeding, viz., he, in the course of the trial of Dorabji Balabhai and three others before the Court of Session, stated in evidence that "on the night of 27th September 1873 Cursetji went out of my house after we dined" &c., down to the end of his deposition, dated the 5th November 1873, which statement he knew to be false.

The Assistant Sessions Judge concurred with assessors, and convicted the accused on the charge, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the evidence in this case consisted of the statement made by the accused before the committing magistrate (exhibit No. 5), and his confession now before the Court (exhibit No. 2). The accused narrated the whole transaction connected with that murder case, out of which this present arose, from beginning to end. He wilfully retracted his statement before the magistrate with the sole motive of shielding the paramour of his own daughter.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, therefore, in consideration of the prisoner's age, sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of five years, and to pay a fine of rupees two hundred, in default to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The Assistant Sessions Judge has also recorded, that it appeared that the chief constable of Salsette had instigated the accused to deny what he had stated before the magistrate; the late chief constable of Bhewndy also had neglected to send in one or two important witnesses before the magistrate. Thus the conduct of the police throughout, therefore, demanded a searching enquiry.

13th February 1874.

Case No. 11 of 1874.

The Crown versus Raoji, son of Pandoo; Gunoo, son of Dhond Patil; Dhondia, son of Datu; and Dagia, son of Mawji.

The accused persons were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Chima, son of Raghoshet, at Sangwe, in the Kurjut taluka, of the Tanna district.

The Assistant Sessions Judge concurred with all the assessors, and convicted the accused persons on the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that Dagia, who was admitted as an approver in this case, corroborated in every material particular the statement of the complainant, and explained the whole transaction and the share which each had in it. He further stated clearly that each of the accused had taken part in the robbery.

The Assistant Sessions Judge therefore sentenced the accused Nos 3 and 4, Dhondia and Dagia, who were much younger than the others, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the accused Nos. 1 and 2, Raojee and Ganu, to three years' rigorous imprisonment. He hoped that the police would succeed in securing the other members of the gang, who appeared to have led the expedition.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following shor causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

QUSPUTRAO SHAMRAO V. WITTOBA CRUSTNAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, on behalf of the defendant, said the case was postponed until a probate was issued to his client Saraswutteebace. No probate had yet been issued, and the case must, under the circumstances, be further postponed.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Shamrao for the plaintiff, said that his client had got from defendant's solicitor a letter calling upon him to produce certain documents, which was a clear intimation to him that the case was to go on.

His Lordship said he would express no opinion as to whether the delay which had occurred in the Ecclesiastical Registrar's office had been a proper or improper delay. The defendant ought to have ascertained whether or not the probate was ready and, if not, to have arranged that the case should not appear in the board in order to avoid unnecessary costs. The case was ordered to stand over for a week, the second defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the day.

LADCOOVERBAEE, WIDOW V. JOSEPH MICHAEL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderow for the defendant, moved for a week's postponement, saying he held the brief of Mr. Lynch, who consented. The case was accordingly postponed for a week.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND CO. V. FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE AND OTHERS.

Neither party to the suit appeared, and it was, therefore, dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

SOONDERJEE JAITHA V. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Latham stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 17,359 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 22nd October 1873. The defendants were the late firm of Spencer, Shaw, and Co., both of whom, unfortunately, had applied for the benefit of the Act. There was a verbal agreement, dated 9th December 1872, under which the plaintiff was to make advances of money to the defendants on the security of goods. Plaintiff had advanced Rs. 2,55,949 partly on personal security and partly on the security of goods. Their dealings closed on the 8th September 1872, and interest had been calculated to the 22nd October 1873. There were several items in the accounts which were disputed by defendants, one of whom (Mr. Spencer) said he had not seen the accounts. His Lordship adjourned the case until the 10th March next, in order that defendants might have an opportunity of looking into the items of account which they did not admit in their schedules.

DATOOBHOY IBRAHIM V. CASSUM HAJEE KHAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, for the second defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long-cause list.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, objected to the application unless the defendant paid the plaintiff's costs of the day, as the written statement was not served upon his client until late the preceding night. Defendant was in possession of the property, and the learned counsel's client was out of Rs. 11,000.

His Lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long-cause list, the second defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the day.

SHAIK ESSA BIN KHALIFA V. SHAIK HOOSEIN BABAJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, for the defendant.

Mr. Farran moved that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list, or that a postponement might be granted on condition of plaintiff paying the defendant's costs of the day. The defendant had filed a written statement, and it would be necessary for him to get down a witness from Bussora.

Mr. Starling said that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,610 on a promissory note, dated 30th November 1873 and he had no objection to a postponement if the money was brought into Court.

After some discussion, the Court ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list; the costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

PURSHOTUM MOOLJEE V. VULLOO DHUNJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant.

Mr. Latham said he would suggest, for the convenience of the Court, that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list, as there were many witnesses to examine.

Mr. Macpherson said his learned friend had made a judicious statement, as it was very vague, and thrown a halo round the case in order, if he might use the expression, to intimidate the Court into transferring the case to the long-cause list. The learned gentleman then stated the nature of the plaintiff's claim, which was on a mortgage bond.

After some discussion, his Lordship transferred the case to the long-cause list; costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

W. G. PEDDER V. SORABJEE NANABHOY GUZDAR.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover money due for assessment on household property. The Municipal Commissioner had got a decree against defendant from the Small Causes Court, but as he possessed only household property, it became necessary to sue him in the High Court. Other rates had accrued due since the filing of the suit. Defendant was the representative of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzdar, who had had taken out a probate on the 18th August 1866 to the deceased's estate. Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Fellows, and one or two other witnesses proved the claim. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,633, with interest and costs.

POMA JUSSA AND OTHERS V. AMINABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. C. Maneckjee (who held Mr. Telang's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 729 under a decree of the Small Causes Court. Defendants possessed only household property, and it became necessary to sue them here. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 729, with interest and costs.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 5th February.

In my last letter I made an accidental mistake in stating "Commissary General" for "Commissary of Ordnance."

The remainder of the Regatta of the 29th ultimo—the sailing races—was brought to a completion on the 30th ultimo.

The Zanzibar mail packet Calcutta, Captain Henderson, left with Indian, China, Australian, European and American portions of mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope, on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo. These mails are delivered at the Zanzibar British Agency, where an Assistant Political Agent has to dispose of them.

The members of the Eastern Telegraph Amateurs Dramatic Club gave their fourth performance of the season on Saturday, the 31st ultimo. All the actors elicited applause from the numerous audience. Every body, from His Excellency Admiral Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Schneider, downwards, were there. The character of "Dinah Gruffin," taken by Mr. J. Alexander, was very well done, but Mr. Davey, a promising actor, was missed.

Mr. Reynell, the Telegraph Superintendent, being transferred on promotion to Madeira, left this by the P. and O. s.s. Poona on the 1st instant for Venice. Mr. Stacy, Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed in Mr. Reynell's place as Superintendent.

Her Britannic Majesty's gun-boat Swinger, Commander Bolitho, for China, and the Italian steam frigate Vedetta, Commander Fortunato Cosona, for Suez, left this harbour simultaneously on the morning of the 1st instant on the same night, between 8 and 9. The Dalhousie, from Bombay, dropped anchor on the French Buoy opposite to the Post Office, and a little afterwards the Kwang-tung, from Hodeida, was signalled. The Dalhousie brought the 2nd Native Artillery and several native and European Government servants for Aden. She carried a banghy mail bag from Bombay for Aden. Next morning, on the 2nd, Lieutenant Warner of the Dalhousie exchanged salutes with the Admiral.

The Kwangtung has returned with a lot of Arab merchants, concerned in the Ward court martial. They were landed on the shore of Aden next morning. Many have gone to the cantonment to reside, and a few have taken up their lodgings at Steamer Point. The Kwangtung brought some hundred bags of coffee from that country.

As regards the Ward court martial there has nothing new been done. Daily a court of inquiry, formed of the flag lieutenant of the Glasgow, the Admiral's secretary, and the captains of H. M.'s Royal Navy ships in the harbour, sit on board Captain Ward's ship, the Thetis, but do nothing beyond collecting the statements of the witnesses. The Wolverene and the Columbian are shortly expected to steam for home. It is stated that the native evidence is so exaggerated that it is almost incredible.

H. M.'s Indian relief troop ship Serapis arrived yesterday morning and cast anchor; near the Residency flag-staff. She was under orders from the Home Government to call at this port. She embarked the following volunteers from the 105th Regiment, Aden:—2nd Captain and Mrs. De Cotlagan, attached to the 70th Regiment at Rawul Pindee; 1 Sergeant, to the 1/8th Regiment at Chuckrata; 1 Corporal to the 85th L. I. at Meerut; and 64 men, to the following regiments:—1/5th Fusiliers at Bareilly, 1/8th King's at Chukrata; 40th Regiment, Lucknow; 43rd L.I., Cannanore; 65th Regiment, Lucknow; 85th L. I., Meerut; and 109th Regiment, at Dinapore; 4 married women, and 4 children. The Serapis set sail for Bombay at noon.

A fatal accident occurred this morning in our harbour: one of the Somalee divers of the Harbour Department when on duty, picking up coals from the bottom of the sea, near the French Buoy, went down into the water and never came up again to the surface. His comrades searched for him and got him out quite dead. The body is kept in the Steamer Police Court, awaiting a *post mortem* examination.

The steam ship Spartan, from Mozambique, arrived in the harbour this noon. She has brought a mail packet for Aden and countries in transit.

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MADRAS RACES—1874.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

ALTHOUGH the card for yesterday's racing showed few acceptances, the racing however of those that did accept was A. 1. The stand we are sorry to say was not as well-filled with the fair sex.

THE ZEMINDAR PLATE – Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and three-quarters.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Fownall's	b w h The Quack	8 10	Cavanagh	1
H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b w h Partisan	8 7	Cousens	2

Time—2m. 51½s.

THE GUINDY HANDICAP—Rs. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. For all horses that have started in the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, and Steeple Chase. Three-quarters of a mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Carlow	9 7	Williamson	1
Mr. Downall's	ch w g Fireman	8 10	Cavanagh	2
Mr. Pilgrim's	b w m Allegra	8 7	Hackney	3
Mr. Hill's	br w g The Cure	8 0	Baron	4

Time—1m. 21s.

THE TURF CLUB HANDICAP.—Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and three-quarters.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Covey's	b a h Marquis	8 10	Tyrrell	1
H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	g a h Lucifer	9 12	Cousens	2
Aga Ali Askar's	g a h Hadjee	7 7	Baron	3

Time—2m 52¾s.

HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 300. For all horses that have started for a Steeple Chase during the meeting. A sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. About one mile and three-quarters.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Chieftain	11 12	Mr. Irvine	1
Mr. Pulley's	b w g Phantom	13 0	Clarke	2
Mr. Hill's	bl w g Jorrocks	11 5	Owner	0

We were glad to see Captain Gould, who came to grief on the last day's races on Fanny, again to the front, and the meeting so far has passed off without any broken limbs.—*Madras Athenæum.*

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 41 C.B., dated 28th Jan 1874.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept. to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1218 of the 8th December 1873, submitting a Resolution by the Government of Bombay and other papers on the subject of the construction of docks on the Elphinstone estate in Bombay, and to reply as follows.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and some of the members of the Government of India had the advantage of fully discussing at Agra the proposals of the Port Trust Commissioners with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and some of the Commissioners and their Engineer. The conclusion then arrived at by His Excellency the Viceroy was that there was a risk, which the Bombay Government did not seem to apprehend, in starting the dock scheme with inadequate accommodation.

3. The majority of the Port Trust Commissioners and especially the mercantile members, who must have the best means of judging on this point, are satisfied that the smaller dock, which the minority of the Trust and the Bombay Government advocate, would not provide sufficient accommodation to the trade even at first. It seems probable that the majority are right on this point, and, if so, a very serious mistake may be made in adopting an inadequate scheme in the beginning.

4. On considering the matter as submitted by the Bombay Government with their Resolution forwarded with your letter under reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council, for the reasons above stated, considers that the most prudent course to adopt will be to take up the larger of the two schemes contemplated by the Government of Bombay in the concluding paragraph of its Resolution, namely, that suggested by Mr. Kettridge. The Government of India does not apprehend that it will be necessary to increase the port and dock dues in consequence beyond the maximum provided in the Port Trust Act, as is apparently feared by the Government of Bombay.

5. I accordingly to request that the Port Trust Commissioners may be authorized to proceed as soon as posible with the Elphinstone basin project at an estimated cost of about £700,000.

6. Instructions will be issued in the Financial Department to provide the necessary funds on loan as promised in Mr. Aitchison's letter of the 2nd December 1872, in such portions as may be required for the due progress of the works; applications should be made from time to time accordingly, the amount of the loan required for this project being shown separately in the annual budget estimates of the Port Trust.

7. To prevent misconception, I am to say that the interest on the loan, while the work is under construction, will not be levied as it falls due, but will be added to the capital debt. To prevent confusion, the account of this special loan of £700,000 should be kept quite distinct from the other loans for works connected with the Port Trust.

CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

Memorandum on the Financial aspect of the Dock question by Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

FINANCIAL.

I pass over the question of piers. While such constructions have the merit of cheapness and comparative rapidity of construction, there are counterbalancing disadvantages which, I think, put them out of the calculation as the means of dealing with a large trade in this harbour.

2. It remains, therefore, to consider wet docks and tidal basins, and the proposals for such works put forward by the Port Trust.

3. These proposals are to construct a wet dock with a water area of 29 acres and a tidal basin with an area of 9 acres, the former to impound a column of water of 24 feet and the latter to be dredged to 14 feet under low water. The channels to be dredged to 12 feet under low water extreme springs, or to the level of the dock sill.

4. It is not proposed, at present, to undertake the larger or Elphinstone channel, but to depend on the smaller, Moody or lateral, channel for access to the dock and basin, and this coupled with the fact that the channel and basins will not be placed so low, by 8 feet, as in the first scheme that was discussed (*i. e.*, that for tidal basins), is so far satisfactory that it will do away, in a great measure, with objections that have been raised in regard to the difficulty of forming and of maintaining deep depressions in soft mud bottom of this harbour.

5. The cost of this scheme is estimated at £852,064; £796,322 for the works, and 7 per cent. on this amount, *i. e.*, £55,742 for establishments.

6. This sum does not, however, include interest during construction, which, in the terms of letter No. 2C., dated 2nd December 1872, must be added. Correcting this omission, the total capital amount on which interest would have to be paid on the completion of the works, would be £974,490*; and it is, therefore, on this sum that in the terms of the above quoted letter from the Government of India the Port Trust would have to pay interest at 4½ per cent., and for the provision of which the Government of Bombay would be required to bind itself, "to impose on the shipping and "trade such charges for the use of the docks not exceed- "ing a maximum as will ensure an income sufficient "to provide for the working expenses, and for all "interest."

7. It may be assumed, for the purposes of these calculations, that the estimate framed is a correct one, though, if the financial results obtained on this basis are considered provisionally satisfactory, it will be necessary that Government, who will, in point of fact, take up on itself all responsibility for these extensive works, should for its own protection take steps to examine very carefully the professional details of the designs and estimate with a view to satisfying itself that the calculations are neither in excess or deficit of what is really needed.

8. Working with these figures, the Port Trust, by a simple and short calculation, arrive at a result that shows a net revenue earning sufficient to pay 4½ per cent. on a capital sum of £1,453,333, that is, on a sum, £601,269, in excess of the capital they estimate will be required for the works they propose; in other words they calculate that about 7¾ per cent. will be earned by these works instead of 4½ per cent., the minimum return required.

9. In the first place I am somewhat doutful whether the estimate for establishment is sufficient at 7 per cent. Colonel O'Connel, R.E., in his memorandum to the Government India, dated 12th May 1873, calculates this item at 25 per cent. This is no doubt greatly too much, but perhaps it would not be safe to take less than 10 per cent; this would increase the estimate to £875,254, and adding interest during construction, the capital sum would be raised to £998,380, or, in round numbers, to a million sterling.

10. The revenue earnings are calculated on the assumption that 545 vessels, of one thousand tons each, will be dealt with annually in the docks, and that each vessel will pay £120 dock charges. The sum of £120 is arrived at by a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* on each ton of cargo landed and shipped on the dock wharves, calculating 700 tons to each 1,000 tons of register, and 6*d.* on each ton of register in addition as dock dues.

11. There appears to be no objection to these rates, but as regards the deduction of 40 per cent. for working expenses, I think it will be found insufficient if, as I believe to be the case, and as I shall endeavour to show is probable, so many ships as the Port Trust calculate on will not use the docks. I shall allude to this point further on.

12. 545 thousand ton vessels, the number calculated on by the Trust, represent very nearly the whole export and import trade of the port in square-rigged vessels, except the tonnage due to forty such vessels, which, it is estimated, will use the Sassoon's Dock, and 15 deducted "for those months in the year in which fewer vessels enter the port than the proposed dock and basin would accommodate" (*vide* para. 20 of the report.)

13. The total tonnage of the port, exports and imports, carried in square-rigged vessels, amounts, according to the Port Trust Committee's report, to 855,649 tons, and I think it is an error to assume that very nearly the whole of this will make use of docks. A large deduction must, I believe, be made for certain classes of cargo.

14. Of the tonnage above mentioned, 178,477 consisted of coal imports, very little of which will probably be landed in dock.

15. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone imported 97,610 tons of coal. They have their own basins, wharves, and storage ground, and as they could reckon on landing and stacking their coal on their own premises for 12 annas per ton (the charge at present is only 10 annas exclusive of an allowance for wastage) it it not likely they would, if they could avoid it, incur loss by paying Rs. 1-4-0 per ton for landing their coal in the dock, from whence they would have to incur additional outlay for conveying it to their own premises.

16. The same argument applies with even greater force to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, which imported 5,679 tons of coal, their wharves being at a greater distance.

17. The Government coal, which amounted to 6,357 tons, could not be landed in dock, and from thence conveyed to the depot on the Appollo Reclamation without considerable loss; and the large quantity of coal which goes to the Frere Land Company's wharves, 30,000 tons, and which is required chiefly for the spinning mills in the northern part of the island, would still go there direct from the ship's side, and would not be landed in dock at a clear loss.

18. Coal is not, moreover, a desirable article to deal with on wharves used for general cargoes, and objections to large quantities of it might be raised on that score.

19. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it would be a very liberal estimate to calculate on half the total imports of coal being landed in dock, or say 89,238 tons.

20. The timber imports amounted to 22,507 tons, and none of it would obviously be landed in dock.

21. The grain (rice) imports amount to 85,000 tons, and I have reason to believe that very little of this would use the docks.

22. The rice is brought from Calcutta, Burmah, &c., in sailing ships, under insurance against total loss only, and not against any risk short of that, either on the voyage or in landing. It is a description of cargo easily handled, and is consigned almost exclusively to native merchants, who have their own arrangements for landing and shipping. The vessels that bring it either fill up with salt, which they can do with facility in the stream, or "go seeking" in ballast, and in the majority of cases there would be no inducement, but the contrary, to docking.

23. A good deal of grain is also transhipped in the harbour, and the only vessels carrying grain that could be at all depended on to use the dock are such steam vessels as arrive with general cargoes through the Canal, and which might make a trip to fetch grain while a cargo of cotton is being got ready for them. These cases are not frequent, but, as in the case of coal, I will suppose that half the imports, or 42,500 tons of grain, will be landed on the dock wharves.

24. The same remarks will apply to sugar imported from the Mauritius, &c., according to the return, 16,820 tons, and I will take the same proportion, or 8,410 tons.

25. Even if ships carrying this class of goods, *i. e.*, coal, grain, and sugar should be compelled to go into dock, it is probable that it would be found that consignees would prefer to land the cargoes in boats to putting them on the dock wharves, and the same remarks would apply to cotton exports. If all the cotton, or the great bulk of it, is pressed at Colaba, it would be more to the advantage of the shippers to convey it by water to the dock, rather than to cart it by land.

26. It is the custom in London and elsewhere not to charge dock-rates on goods landed or shipped in boats or lighters, and if a contrary course were pursued here the portion of the trade so dealt with would have to bear a burden which ought not to be put upon it, and which it would not willingly or contentedly endure. The result of any attempt to levy charges on goods not landed or shipping over the dock wharves would probably be to keep a good deal of the shipping out of the dock.

27. Another point that bears upon the question of the use of docks by the entire trade is the delay that frequently occurs in filling up with cotton, the staple article of export. A ship has often to wait a long time for cargo, and the stowage is a slow process, as the bales have to be carefully packed and passed into the vessel, and ships, independent of other circumstances, might, and I believe, often would, prefer to lie in the stream rather than undergo a long detention in dock.

28. Applying the above deductions, the following result is obtained:—

Deduct	Tons.
For coal imports	89,238
" Timber "	22,507
" Grain "	42,500
" Sugar "	8,410
Total Tons......	162,655

Representing about 230 ships of 1,000 tons register each that would not, in all probability, go into dock to unload, and would not be likely, therefore, to go into dock to load. Deducting this number from 600, the total number of vessels calculated on by the Trust Committee, there will remain 370 that would use docks, and reducing this number for the shipping that would resort to the Sassoon Docks, &c. (*vide* paragraph 20 of the report), the number of ships that would be dealt with in the Port Trust's docks would be 336, which, at £120 each, would represent a revenue of £40,320, while the sum required to pay interest at 4½ per cent. on £974,490 is £43,832. I calculate, therefore, that if the Dock Committee's scheme be carried out, there would be, *at least*, a deficit of £3,512.

29. I say at least because, looking to the low rates of boat charges that prevail, and are likely to prevail, as compared with the proposed dock rates, I believe that the number of vessels I have taken is a maximum, and because I think a still further deduction on account of working expenses must be made. A very large portion of such expenses would be on account of dredging basins and channels, and would remain the same, whatever the number of ships using the docks might be. If, then, 40 per cent. is a right calculation, when 545 ships are dealt with, it must be too small when the calculation only affects 336 ships.

30. In dealing with a question of this important character involving an outlay of nearly one million sterling, for which the Government would be alone responsible, caution is, I think, necessary in considering propositions which emanate from those who have all to gain, in many ways, and nothing to lose. It is right in such a matter to take full estimates of outlay and safe estimates of returns, and, adopting this principle, the conclusion that I have come to is, that the scheme put forward by the Trust will not fulfil the condition imposed by the Government of India in their letter of the 2nd December 1872; that there should be good reason to believe "that the works, when completed, will ensure a sufficient income to meet all working expenses and interest on the cost of construction, and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during construction.

31. I have thus far been dealing with the proposals made by the majority of the Port Trust Committee on Wet Docks, such proposals having been endorsed by a small majority of the whole body of the Trustees.

32. Of this Committee, however, the two official members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Trust, have recorded their dissent from the course of action proposed; and the Honorable Mr. Revenscroft, a Trustee, has put in a strong protest against the conclusion arrived at by the Trust.

33. This protest is chiefly directed to the sanitary aspect of the question, which I shall notice in greater detail in another memorandum, but it also expresses a strong doubt as to the soundness of calculations of the majority of the Dock Committee as regards the estimated revenue of the works; this doubt I have, I think, above shown to be well founded.

34. Mr. Ravenscroft does not, however, raise such strong objections to the plan proposed by the minority of the Dock Committee, and his reasons appear to be that, should the measure they suggest be attended with any sanitary evils a remedy could be applied without financial ruin.

35. It now, therefore, remains to consider the modifications of the whole scheme advocated by the dissentients—Colonels Ballard and Hancock.

36. These gentlemen propose that the Elphinstone Dock shall not be undertaken at all at present, and that the Musjid Basin shall be converted into a wet dock,—the cost of the work, including channels, is stated to be about £300,000.

37. This dock would accommodate 24 ships at the same time, and as it is calculated in the Committee's Report that the detention of a ship in dock would vary from 21 to 30 days, the accommodation would be sufficient for the number of ships, 336, which I have estimated above would annually use a dock.

38. If, as was done in the case of the larger scheme, interest on capital during construction be added to the £300,000, the Musjid Dock is calculated to cost, the capital on which interest would be payable would be raised to £328,000. To pay this, the dock would have to earn a revenue of £14,760, and I have shown above that it is probable that a maximum revenue of £40,320 would be available. The work that the Members of the Committee who dissent propose would be likely, therefore, to be a financial success.

39. The result on the basis I have calculated would probably be still more favourable, as the working expenses in a smaller dock, and with a shorter channel, ought to be less than those estimated for the more extensive work at 40 per cent.

40. The course advocated by the minority of the Dock Committee is very much in accord with that suggested by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 279—83 B. C. of the 1st July 1873, in the following words:—

"It is at the same time here suggested, that it would be desirable, if possible, to execute at first a portion of a large scheme, so as to judge of the probable results before the outlay has been incurred,"

and I fully endorse the opinion expressed in the last paragraph of the dissent, that were these works projected by a private company, the prudent course suggested by the dissentients, is that which would probably be adopted.

41.—It is a very strong point in favour of the dissent that if it were hereafter found that closed docks were objectionable on sanitary grounds, the smaller, or Musjid Dock, could be conveniently converted into a tidal basin, while it would not be so in the case of the Elphinstone Dock, as so great an area of shallow basin as the latter would afford is not needed by the trade. As Mr. Ravenscroft puts it in the case of the Musjid Dock, the remedy for any sanitary failure could be applied without any financial ruin, and a like change could not be applied in the case of the Elphinstone Dock without financial ruin.

42. There is, however, another very serious practical objection to proceeding with the larger scheme at once, which demands the most careful consideration. What is to become of the large trade now transacted at the Elphinstone Bunder while the work is in progress? This trade would either be driven away to other competing wharves, those of the Colaba, Mazagon, Frere Companies, &c., involving an immediate loss of revenue, or a large preliminary outlay would have to be incurred, in adapting Moody Bay to receive it, thus adding to the capital involved in the project.

43. I think, too, that the project, as it stands, is incomplete in two essential particulars:—

1st.—A sufficient provison for sheds and warehouses has not been made; and

2nd.—There is no provision for seamen's barracks or hulks.

44. On the first point, I believe, it would greatly contribute to the success of docks, if it is not essential to their extensive use by the trade, that there should be ample storage room, so that the docks might be able to compete, as they would certainly have to do, with the vested interests in landing and shipping, by means of boats which would endeavour in every way to underbid the docks in dealing with the trade. And on the 2nd point the weight of opinion goes to show that the crews of vessels ought not to be kept for so long a period as from 21 to 30 days living on board ships in a closed dock.

45. What the addition to the cost of the scheme would be in respect to these two arrangements I am not prepared at present to say, but it would be considerable.

46. The conclusions to which I arrive therefore, are:—

1*st.*—That a case has not been made out for the entire scheme endorsed by the Port Trust, and that that scheme ought not, therefore, to be encouraged by Government.

2*nd.*—That setting aside the idea of sanitary risk, which I will refer to in another paper, to which I solicit particular attention, the smaller scheme proposed in the dissent might be undertaken without financial risk. The true and most prudent policy in this, and in similar cases, I believe to be to proceed tentatively, to provide only for certain and well-ascertained demands, and not for wants which have not fully developed themselves, and which may never arise.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

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* The sum that would be due for interest at 4½ per cent. has been kindly calculated for me by Mr. Ormiston, on the basis that the Elphinstone Dock will take 7 years to complete, and the Musjeed Basin 4 years, and that the latter will earn revenue as soon as finish; the sum amounts to £122,426.

IRRIGATION IN TIRHOOT AND OTHER DISTRICTS IN BENGAL SUFFERING FROM SCARCITY.

Nos 78—82 I, dated 12th February 1874.

Observations *by the Government of India,* P. W. Dept.

Read:—

- Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 28th October 1873, Nos. 431—9 B—C.
- Letter No. 803 I, from Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated 31st October 1873.
- Letter No. 3329, from Secretary to Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 8th November 1873.
- Letter No. 2981 of 14th November 1873, from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, Financial Department.
- Letter No. 1631 I, dated 17th December 1873, from Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, and enclosures.
- Extract from a Note by the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, No. 52 of 31st December 1873.
- Letter No. 18 A—I of 21st January 1874, from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

OBSERVATIONS.—On learning that the Government of Bengal anticipated a scarcity in the Patna Division during the present dry season, the Government of India, in a Resolution dated Simla, 28th October 1873, drew attention to the project for completing the Gunduck Embankments as one source of relief by employment of the people. Subsequently in a letter dated the 31st October, the attention of the Bengal Government was called to the scheme for irrigation in Chumparun, Sarun, and Western Tirhoot, which had been prepared in 1869 and 1870.

2. The embankment project has already been set in hand under the orders of the Local Government pursuant to the general sanction given by the Government of India in October, and a grant of funds has been made accordingly on the application of the local Government.

3. At the time of making the application for funds for the embankment scheme, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor forwarded a note by Colonel Gulliver, the Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Bengal, on the two irrigation projects, of which one, deriving its source from the Lower Gunduck was submitted to the Government of India in 1869, and the other, from the Upper Gunduck, is now for the first time laid before the Government of India.

4. The lower scheme, originating at about 85 miles above the confluence of the Gunduck with the Ganges, consists of a proposed weir across the Gunduck with 369 miles of irrigation and navigation channels on the east or left Bank, extending north of the Ganges between that river and the Boor Gunduck, as far east as Monghyr, and 156 miles of similar channels on the west or right bank of the Gunduck extending over the eastern half of the district of Sarun. Major Jeffreys, R.E., who prepared the project estimated the whole cost at 138½ lakhs, or £1,384,826, and the nett maximum returns at £197,594. The scheme was referred again to the local Government for further consideration of the financial prospects by the local Revenue authorities. These authorities were not satisfied that the water would be freely used, and the scheme therefore not promising early financial success, it has not till now been re-submitted by the local Government.

5. The upper scheme, having its origin at a second proposed weir 80 miles higher up the Gunduck and about 20 miles from the point of debouchure of the Gunduck River from the lower Himalayas, has been estimated by Mr. Stoney who prepared the project under Mr. Levinge's general directions to cost 107¼ lakhs, or £1,072,643, and to yield a possible nett income of £62,100.

6. This scheme contemplates navigable and irrigation channels in Chumparun on the east or left bank of the river, and it was intended that the canals should join those of the lower scheme before mentioned. It terminates, eastwards on reaching the banks of the Bagmuttee River at a point nearly due north of Mozuffrpoor.

7. Neither of these projects therefore provides for the irrigation of that part of Tirhoot most severely affected by drought during the current and former years. And as the embankment scheme with the local works which have been set in hand will afford sufficient work for the relief of the distress, it seems desirable that further investigation should be made in view to such modification of the projects above described as may be deemed proper to meet the more pressing wants of the country now and recently affected by drought.

8. But in order to prevent the tract immediately behind the new embankments now in progress suffering from possible want of water, the proposal for a small canal, submitted by Colonel Haig, may be carried out as soon as the local Government is satisfied that it can conveniently be done. This proposal is so far in course of execution that the local Government has decided to take advantage of the construction of the embankments, to excavate the earth required for them so as to permit of an irrigation channel being formed immediately behind them, with a discharging capacity of 400 cubic feet per second. An estimate for the completion of the canal, prepared quite independently of the larger project discussed in this Resolution, should be submitted at an early date for sanction.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor-General in Council desires that immediate steps may be taken to complete the further investigation of the means of meeting best the most pressing wants of Tirhoot, Sarun and Chumparun and of the northern parts of the districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpoor in regard to irrigation. The points to which His Excellency in Council desires especially to direct attention are the following.

10. Without losing sight of the advantages of navigable canals as a means of cheap transport, His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that a more easily provided and convenient means of meeting at once some portion of the wants of the country as regards the transport of passengers, grain and merchandise will be afforded by railways. The provision of railways for parts of the tract north of the Ganges and Gogra is already under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and will be sepearately dealt with. It is only noticed here to indicate that the canal scheme need not at the present stage in view to navigation be rendered more expensive than is necessary to afford the irrigation which is its primary object.

11 In the next place, it has to be remembered that the almost unanimous testimony of local authorities is that canal irrigation in Tirhoot and Sarun is not required in ordinary seasons. It appears also that even in seasons of scarcity the want of irrigation though by no means absent in the southern tracts is principally felt in northern Tirhoot and Champarun. It is probable that a wide-spread system of irrigation, affording a large supply of water to the lowers parts of the tract in question, would not for very many years be thought into general use. It seems, therefore neither necessary nor expedient to lay out capital largely in constructing such a system, at least until the demand for water from less expensive works has shown that the people have learned to appreciate, and are likely to be willing to pay for it.

12. For the first introduction of irrigation for the rice crops in seasons of deficient rains in Sarun and the southern part of Tirhoot, simple works of the nature of what are called inundation canals in Sindh and the Punjab may probably suffice. These may be useful too to prepare the ground for sowing spring crops. And it seems likely that these may be easily constructed by making the necessary short connecting channels to lead the waters of the Gunduck into natural drainage channels. For western Sarun in this case the water would probably have to be obtained from sources in Goruckpoor. This subject will require early attention, but the immediate object now for consideration is the more distressed tract to the north.

13. Thus limited the immediate requirement is such a scheme of irrigation as shall convey an unfailing supply of water to those parts of the country which suffer most severely from drought, thereby providing a sufficiency of water to save a proportion of the rice crops and afford the means of sowing, and moderate irrigation for wheat and barley in bad seasons.

14. It seems desirable, therefore, to confine the investigation now to be undertaken to one head-work, if possible without a weir, on the Upper Gunduck, following the general direction of the projected High Level Canal in the Upper Gunduck Project submitted,—but to carry this channel across the Bagmuttee River, with a view to introducing irrigation in the neighbourhood of Seetamurhee and Mudhobunnee, and that, if possible, it should be extended so far as to meet a similar canal from the Kosi River to the east of those places

15. The opportunity afforded by a detailed examination of the country for this project should be taken advantage of to ascertain the capabilities of the Bagmuttee, Kumla and Muchee Rivers to aid in the supply of irrigation for the tract of country lying between the Bagmuttee on the west, and the Kosi on the east.

16. The local Government should be requested to put forward any modification of the scheme sketched in the preceding paras. that an examination of the country may suggest.

17. The financial arrangements connected with the project will be separately considered hereafter.

18. What is immediately necessary is to set on foot the further investigation of the engineering features of the case, and to determine in the first place the best means of meeting the wants of the country in the limited sense now explained, and in the second place the possibility of extension hereafter. It will be arranged in communication with the Government of Bengal that Engineers and Surveyors shall be deputed at once to carry out this inquiry under proper instructions from the Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

19. But the interest of the western part of the district of Goruckpore in the waters of the Gunduck should not be overlooked, and the Government of the North Western Provinces will be asked to report on this point.

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